

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 180.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1849.

[PRICE 6d

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY; established 1837. No. 62, King William-street. Capital, One Million.
IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, and risks of all descriptions insured at moderate rates.
IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on the most liberal terms.
LOANS of £1,000 and under advanced on personal security and the deposit of a Life Policy.
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for THREE or FOUR BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References.—Rev. J. P. Mursell, Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. G. Legge, L.L.D., & Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL, For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this CHARITY will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of June next.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUCIE will preside on the occasion. The List of Gentlemen who have consented to act as Stewards will shortly appear.

D. W. WIRE, } Hon.
THOS. W. AVELING, } Secs.
The next Election will occur in June. Contributions most thankfully received.

Life Subscription, £5 5s. Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.
Office, 32, Poultry, April, 1849.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held in pursuance of Rule VII., to receive the Report of the Committee and the Treasurer's Financial Statement, and to elect the Officers and Committee for the year ensuing, will take place at the SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Borough-road, on FRIDAY, May 4th, 1849, at one o'clock precisely. "Every person subscribing annually one guinea and upwards shall be deemed a member of this Institution during the continuance of such subscription."—(Rule V.)

Members and Life Governors may obtain tickets (not transferable) on application to the Secretary, at the Institution.

PUBLIC MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS will be held, as usual, in EXETER HALL, Strand, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1849. The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, V.P., at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Platform tickets (not transferable) will be issued to the Secretaries and Treasurers of local schools, to ministers, and to the leading friends of the Society, on application at the Society's House, during the preceding week. Central seat tickets will be furnished on application to all subscribers, either to the Parent Society or to any of its Auxiliaries. Tickets for the body of the Hall may be had, as heretofore, of Messrs. Yorke Clarke and Co., 55, Gracechurch-street; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Messrs. Bagster, 15, Paternoster-row; Sunday School Union Depository, 60, Paternoster-row; Messrs. Miller and Field, 6, Bridge-road, Lambeth; and at the Society's House, Borough-road.

HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the Promotion of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on FRIDAY, May 4th, 1849, at Half-past Six P.M.

GEO. WM. ALEXANDER, Esq. (the Treasurer), will preside. The Meeting will be addressed by the Revs. J. Burnet J. H. Hinton, F. Miall, Esq., Charles Gilpin, Esq., and other Ministers and Gentlemen. The attendance of all friends to Scriptural and Voluntary Education is earnestly requested.

HENRY RICHARD, } Hon.
JOSEPH BARRETT, } Secs.
CHARLES THEODORE JONES, }
26, New Broad-street, April 20th, 1849.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in CROSBY-HALL, to promote the cause of VOLUNTARY and RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, on Friday evening, May 11, 1849.

The Chair will be taken at Six o'clock by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.
Admission by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Office of the Board, No. 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury; and at Mr. Snow's, Bookseller, Paternoster-row.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE following is the Arrangement of the Services at the FIFTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—

MONDAY, MAY 7.

MORNING.—Seven o'clock.—An Introductory Prayer-meeting at the Chapel in New Broad-street, specially to implore the Divine blessing on the several services of the Anniversary. To close punctually at a quarter-past Eight.

AFTERNOON.—A meeting of Delegates will be held at the Mission-house, Blomfield-street, at Three o'clock, to which the attendance of Directors, both town and country, is respectfully invited.

EVENING.—Episcopal Chapel (Rev. T. Mortimer's), Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road. The Rev. T. R. BROOKE, M.A., rector of Avington, Gloucestershire, to preach. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

MORNING.—Surrey Chapel.—Rev. J. A. JAMES, of Birmingham, to preach.

EVENING.—Tabernacle.—Rev. JOHN ROBSON, D.D., of Glasgow, to preach. The Morning Service to commence at Half-past Ten, and the Evening at Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

MORNING.—The PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER-HALL, STRAND. Chair to be taken precisely at Ten o'clock, by His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL.

EVENING.—An Adjourned Meeting will be held in Finsbury Chapel, Blomfield-street. The Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock, by EDWARD BAINES, Esq., Leeds.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

EVENING.—Poultry Chapel.—A Sermon will be preached to the Juvenile Friends of the Society by the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., of Cheshunt College. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

LORD'S-DAY, MAY 13.

Sermons will be preached, and collections made, at various places of worship in London and its vicinity.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

EVENING.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the following places of worship, to those Members and Friends of the Society who are stated communicants, and who produce Tickets from their respective Ministers; viz:—

Sion Chapel	Rev. GEORGE CLAYTON	to preside.
Craven Chapel	Rev. JAMES STRATTON	"
Weigh-House Chapel	Rev. THOMAS BINNEY	"
Surrey Chapel	Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN	"
Islington Chapel	Rev. ALX. FLETCHER, D.D.	"
St. Thomas's-sq., Hackney	Rev. W. H. STOWELL	Rotherham
Stockwell Chapel	Rev. CALLE MORRIS	"
Kingland Chapel (at 7 o'clock)	Rev. HENRY TOWNLEY	"
Tottenham Court-rd. Chapel	Rev. J. ALEXANDER	Norwich
Hanover Chapel, Peckham	Rev. JAMES HULL	"
Trevor Chapel, Chelsea	Rev. JAS. PARSONS	York
Greenwich Tabernacle	Rev. JOHN BURNET	"
Eccleston Chapel	Rev. GEORGE SMITH	"

Services to begin at Six o'clock.

A Collection for the benefit of the Institution will be made at each of the places.

(By order of the Directors)

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
JOS. JOHN FREEMAN, }

Mission-house, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, April 20th, 1849.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

THE FESTIVAL to celebrate the NINETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of this Charity, will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1849. SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had at the offices of the Charity, 19, Gresham-street; of any of the Stewards or Committee; and at the bar of the London Tavern.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.
Instituted 1758.

A GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN, this 27th day of APRIL, 1849, for the Election of Twenty Children into the Schools, and for the transaction of other business. At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be the successful Candidates:—

1. Jane Deed Reeves	6,333	11. Wm. Jas. Williams	6,512
2. Phæbe Williams	6,035	12. Albert Mould	6,371
3. Marianne Brass	5,949	13. William Creak	6,145
4. Jane Elliot	5,550	14. Jas. Wm. Meagher	6,143
5. Maria Barrows	5,415	15. John Spurge	6,108
6. Emma Ruffle	5,415	16. Henry R. T. Burn	6,106
7. Wm. Samuel Hackett	6,997	17. Jas. Elijah Lawrie	6,088
8. Henry Jos. Sheldon	6,991	18. John Blower Jones	6,046
9. Charles Whitehead	6,925	19. William Padley	6,019
10. James Holland	6,595	20. William Hinckley	5,944

Resolved,—That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to John Remington Mills, Esq., for his impartial conduct in the Chair; and to the Scrutineers, for their attention in taking the Ballot.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Offices, 19, Gresham-street.
All the votes of the unsuccessful Candidates will be placed to their credit at the election which will take place in November. Forms of Petition, and all information requisite for bringing forward new cases, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Office.

APARTMENTS.—To Ministers and the Society of Friends, visiting London at this Season, excellent accommodation is offered in SOUTH-STREET, FINSBURY-SQUARE, with whole or partial board, if required, on moderate terms.

Apply for Cards, to Mr. LOBB, 118, Cheapside; or Mr. POPE, 26, Pavement, Finsbury.

METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL and PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

President—Sir Joshua Walmesley, M.P.

Treasurer—W. A. Wilkinson, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co.

Offices: 11, Poultry.

Amount of Subscriptions already received, £698 1s.

All persons who shall annually subscribe 1s., or upwards, will receive cards of membership, entitling them to be present at all meetings of the Association, and to all publications, &c., issued by the Society, and the Council will be composed of such members as shall subscribe £10 or more yearly, and such other members as shall be elected by the Council for the time being.

District Associations are being organized in and about London; and an aggregate meeting will be convened as soon as adequate accommodation can be procured.

Arrangements are in progress for ensuring the possession of freehold qualifications to a large proportion of the members of the Association; and the Council will assist, to the utmost of its power, in the registration of liberal electors throughout the sphere of its operations.

Subscriptions are received, and members enrolled daily, at the Office of the Association, 11, Poultry; and subscriptions are also received by the Bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Threadneedle-street.

By order of the Council,

April 20, 1849. JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.

METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL and PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a recent Meeting of the Council, it was unanimously resolved,—

That, for the purpose of increasing the number of electors in the Home Counties to the greatest extent possible under the existing law, a Society (to be called "The Metropolitan and Home Counties Freehold Land Society") be forthwith established, and that every member of this Association be recommended to join such Society, and qualify himself to vote for the Home Counties as quickly as possible.

That Mr. Robert Russell be requested to aid in the formation of the said Society, and to act as Honorary Secretary *pro tem*.

By order of the Council,

JOSHUA WALMSLEY, President.

Offices, 11, Poultry, April 24, 1849.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1849.

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY will be held in EXETER-HALL, STRAND, SAMUEL M. PETO, Esq. M.P., in the Chair. The Chair to be taken at SIX o'clock precisely. Tickets may be obtained at 56, Paternoster-row; and at 63, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JUBILEE MEETING.

The Committee, Subscribers, and Friends, will BREAKFAST together on Wednesday, May 9, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in commemoration of the Formation of the Society, on the morning of the 9th of May, 1799. J. G. HOARE, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, will preside. Breakfast will take place at SIX o'clock.

Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at 65, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. NISBET and Co., Berners-street, Oxford-street; and at the Tavern.

BRITISH MISSIONS, COMPRISING THE HOME MISSIONARY, IRISH, EVANGELICAL, AND COLONIAL SOCIETIES.

THE UNITED ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th MAY, at EXETER-HALL.

Mr. Alderman KERSHAW, of Manchester, M.P. for Stockport, will take the Chair precisely at Six o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Hailey, Arthur Tidman, and Henry Wilks, of Montreal, are expected to advocate the claims of British Missions.

THE ANNUAL SERMON

will be preached by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, retiring Chairman of the Congregational Union, on MONDAY (the preceding) EVENING, the 7th of MAY, in the POULTRY CHAPEL. Service to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Offices of the Societies, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, between the hours of Ten and Four, from Tuesday, the 1st of May, till Tuesday, the 8th, Sunday excepted; and of Mr. John Snow, Paternoster-row; and Mr. James Nisbet, Berners-street, Booksellers.

AT a MEETING of the Rev. JAMES SHORE'S COMMITTEE, held 27th of APRIL last, at 34, Paternoster-row,

It was resolved unanimously—

"That the Committee, having had their attention directed from the first to a Bill 'for the relief of persons in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland declaring their dissent therefrom,' which was prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Bouverie and other members, have carefully considered the said bill as amended by the select committee, and ordered to be printed on the 3rd of April, 1849; and they find that the said bill, which was far from unobjectionable to them in its original form, is, as amended, utterly unworthy of the support of all friends of civil and religious liberty, and especially undeserving of the concurrence and support of this committee."

EDWARD CRAIG, } Honorary Secretaries.
ROBERT AINSLIE, }

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, a first-rate

Garment, with Silk Sleeve Linings, &c., 45s. Those who appreciate a genuine, respectable, and really superior article, at the lowest possible cost, and who are not influenced by mere clap-trap pretension, will study their own interest in inspecting the above, a very large stock to select from. Also of the well-known and deservedly popular WATERPROOF PALLIUM, guaranteed to resist any amount of rain, at 45s. and 50s. The new DEMI-PALLIUM, for morning, business, and general wear, to save a more expensive coat, 25s. to 35s.

W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c., 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL.

KENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Offices—Rochester, Kent, and 64, Old Broad-street, London.
THE PUBLIC estimation of the peculiar features of this Office may be inferred from the fact that it has active agents, and insures property, in most of the Cities and Towns of England, Scotland, and Wales, and that ITS BUSINESS IS DOUBLED EVERY QUARTER. Principal features:—Return of the Profits every three years. Reasonable rates (from 1s. 6d. per cent.). No charge for Policies. Prompt and liberal settlement of losses.—Persons insured in the "KENT MUTUAL" are not liable to make good the losses of others, as is the case in some offices.

THOMAS BURN, A.I.A., Secretary.
 Agents wanted, where none are appointed.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
 Established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George the First, for LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE INSURANCES.

Offices:—7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.
 The Expenses of managing the Life Department are defrayed by the Corporation, and not taken from the Premium Fund.
 Profits are added as a Bonus to Policies, or paid in Cash, or applied in Abatement of the Annual Premiums.

The Assured are exempt from all Liability of Partnership.
 A Low Fixed Rate without participation of Profits.
 Parties proceeding out of the limits of Europe are liberally treated.

FIRE INSURANCE on every description of Property at moderate Rates, and **MARINE INSURANCE** at the current Premiums.

Prospectuses free on personal or written application.
 JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836. Empowered by Act of Parliament.
 Offices—8, Water-street, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

Trustees.
 Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, Samuel H. Thompson, Esq.
 Bart., M.P. Adam Hodgson, Esq.

Directors in London.
 Chairman—WILLIAM EWART, Esq., M.P.
 Deputy Chairman—GEORGE FRED. YOUNG, Esq.

Sir W. P. De Bathe, Bart. John Ranking, Esq.
 Matthew Forster, Esq., M.P. J. M. Rosseter, Esq.
 Frederick Harrison, Esq. Edward T. Whitaker, Esq.
 James Hartley, Esq. Swinton Boulton, Esq., Secretary
 James D. Nicol, Esq. to the Company.

Hon. F. Ponsonby.
Resident Secretary—Benjamin Henderson, Esq.
Manager of the West-end Branch—Frederick Chinnock, Esq.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Solicitors—Messrs. Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row.

Medical Referees—Marshall Hall, M.D., F.R.S.; Alexander Anderson, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons.
 Messrs. Thompson and Morgan, 2, Conduit-street West.

Subscribed capital, £1,500,000; Surplus Funds, £164,940.
 The liability of the proprietors is unlimited.

Fire insurance at home, in the colonies, and in foreign countries.

Life insurance, with guaranteed bonuses or otherwise.
 Capital sums, to meet the depreciation of leasehold property by lapse of time, and for other purposes, insured by the Company.

THE DIRECTORS have opened Offices at No. 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, under the management of Mr. Frederick Chinnock, from whom prospectuses and further information may be obtained.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles pertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants and elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which no first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

Solid rosewood chairs, French polished... £ s. d. 0 15 0 ea. to 1 2 0

Sets of eight mahogany ditto... 4 4 0 .. 4 10 0

Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar... 4 18 0 .. 5 10 0

Gondola easy chairs (in leather)... 1 8 0 .. 1 16 0

Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed... 1 1 0 .. 1 8 0

Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed... 9 0 0 .. 3 5 0

Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors... 3 4 0 .. 3 10 0

Couches, with loose squabs, all hair... 2 15 0 .. 3 15 0

Mahogany loo tables, French polished... 2 11 0 .. 2 14 0

Rosewood ditto, on pillars... 3 10 0 .. 4 8 0

Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved... 3 5 0 .. 3 10 0

4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished... 4 12 0 .. 5 15 0

Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors... 3 12 6 .. 5 5

Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sack or lath bottoms, polished... 4 0 0 .. 4 15 0

Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round... 6 6 .. 7 15 6

3-foot 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops... 9 12 6 .. 3 12 6

Dressing tables, en suite... 9 5 0 .. 9 11 0

Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres... 8 10 0 .. 15 0 0

ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers... 2 5 0 .. 2 15 0

Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat... 0 3 0 .. 5 0

Chl. ney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in... 2 1 0 .. 17 0

Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in... 0 16 6 .. 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.

THE superiority of Alpaca over every other material for umbrellas being now generally acknowledged, the patentees beg to inform the public that they have granted licences to several of the largest manufacturers, by which they may be procured of most umbrella dealers in the kingdom, at the price of 10s. 6d. and upwards. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 40, Cornhill.

N.B. Upwards of 25,000 of these umbrellas were sold last autumn.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER VI.
HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INVALIDS.—Both medical men and patients are continually asking me to point out to them the difference between my machines and those small ones sold for three or four guineas each. The difference is this: the small ones have but one pair of plates, mine have twelve pair; the small ones have but three or four different powers, mine have fifteen distinct powers, and which may easily be made thirty distinct powers. You perhaps ask, what is the use of all this? I will tell you. As medical men, perhaps, I need not inform you, that the intensity of the shock is no proof of a quantity of fluid, and that, by a peculiar arrangement of the coil, it is possible to give just as strong a shock with one pair of plates, as you can with five hundred pair without the coil. You may easily satisfy yourself that the quantity of fluid which travels through the body of the patient with the use of one pair of plates and the coil is next to nothing, although the intensity of the shock may be tremendous. My experience has taught me, that without quantity of fluid made to travel through the body, as well as intensity, galvanism does no good. I say "my experience has taught me," and I also say, that I believe my experience to be greater than all the medical galvanists in London put together, and, therefore, not to be despised. In the galvanic apparatus there are two sorts of intensity, viz., the intensity of the shock, and the intensity of the direct current without the shock. A single pair of plates and coil will easily produce the former, but the latter cannot be produced without a larger number of plates. It is this latter current which is so powerful as a remedial agent, for it carries quantity of fluid with it. You may take the following as an undoubted truth:—"A galvanic apparatus, to be of use as a remedial agent, must be capable of decomposing water with rapidity without the shock, and be capable of deflecting the galvanometer after the fluid has been made to pass through the body of the patient; that is, the body shall be made to complete the circuit between the battery and the galvanometer, and all this without the least shock." This is the best test you can have of the efficiency of a galvanic apparatus for medical purposes. All others are useless. For perfect conductors one pair of plates is just as effectual as a larger number, but you must remember that the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and, therefore, requires a larger number of plates to force this direct current through it. I repeat, that this latter current is the remedial current, because it consists of both intensity and quantity. A slight shock is, however, also necessary in combination with the direct current. In my apparatus this direct current circulates through the body between the shocks. There are many ways of proving this, and which are pointed out in my instructions. Now, we will go to the regulating power. Those little machines have three or four distinct powers; mine have fifteen distinct powers. The shocks from those little machines are fully as powerful as from mine, but the weakest power of the two is considerably less in mine; so trifling, indeed, is the weakest power in my apparatus, that an infant may be galvanized by it without feeling the least inconvenience; and for such delicate organs as the eye and the ear such a weak power is indispensable, or else great injury may be done. We will, however, suppose, that the weakest and strongest powers are the same in both instruments; a lady is under the galvanic operation by one of the small instruments; she feels desirous of having the power increased a little; the next power is applied, she screams, it is too strong, and there is no means of getting a power between the two. Now, substitute my apparatus for the small one; the patient desires an increase of power; it is done, and she feels not the least inconvenience from it, simply because I have fifteen gradations from my weakest to my strongest power, and those little machines have but three or four gradations. Those persons who have been in the habit of using those small machines will now easily comprehend why my apparatuses are considered so superior to all others. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying galvanism! They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply, because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and have found them useless. I conclude, gentlemen, by stating, that if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound, both in duty to yourselves and to your patients, to use the apparatus in the perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
 22, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's brushes. The tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of scrubbing thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new velvet brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishment, 130 n, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Caution.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH-POWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel; it thoroughly removes the tartar and other impurities, produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and tends to sweeten and purify the breath. Wholesale and retail of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., Brush Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 2s. per box. Caution.—The genuine powder has the Royal Arms, combined with those of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the lid of the box, and the signature and address of the firm, thus, "Metcalfe, Bingley and Co., 130 n, Oxford-street."

R. SNOWDEN & CO., PATENTERS.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS.—It has been proved, by high chemical testimony, as well as by high mercantile authority, that Coffee is rendered more pure and wholesome by SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFYING PRINCIPLE than by any other known process.

It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 3 lb. canisters, at 1s. 8d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have Snowden's ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffees, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 12 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that these articles are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Ten Spoons, per dozen.....	18s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert Forks ".....	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons ".....	30s.	54s.	63s.
Table Forks ".....	40s.	65s.	75s.
Table Spoons ".....	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen.....	12s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto.....	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto ditto.....	5s.	11s.	12s.
Gravy ditto.....	3s.	6s.	7s.

Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late Rippon and Burton) stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.

39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), and No. 1, Newman-street.

Established in Wells-street, 1820.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS, WARRANTED.

THE most varied assortment of CUTLERY in the world, is always selling at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, 39, Oxford-street, corner of Newman-street, and No. 1, Newman-street, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 3½-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen; dessert, to match, 9s.; if to balance 1s. per dozen extra; carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, in exact proportion, to 25s. per dozen; if extra fine, with silver ferrules, from 42s.; white bone table knives from 6s. per dozen; dessert, 4s.; carvers, 2s. per pair; black handled table knives, from 6s. per dozen; dessert, 4s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; table steel, from 1s. each, all marked "Burton (late Rippon and Burton)," and warranted. The largest stock of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish-carvers, in existence.

Established in Wells-street, A.D. 1820.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits

all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d. stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors 2 19 0

Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished..... 0 14 6

Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating..... 5 5 0

Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing..... 0 18 6

Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing..... 4 17

Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask Rosewood coach to match..... 4 0 0

Mahogany couch, in hair cloth..... 3 13 6

Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany..... 6 6 0

Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished..... 2 12 0

Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)..... 4 14 6

Five-foot lath or sack bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles..... 4 14 6

Ditto, very superior..... £5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6

Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices..... 2 19 6

Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours..... 1 3 6

Superior ditto..... 1 9 0

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Chimney glasses, in gilt frames..... £2 2s. to 10 10 0

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 Splendid Tapestry ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

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 Superior Four-post Bedstead, with cornices, rings, and rods complete, 3½ guineas.

Solid Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, stuffed, all horse hair, from 17s. 6d. to 40s.

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Couches of superior quality, from 3½ to 7 guineas.

CHAMBER CHAIRS, from 2s. to 4s.

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3-ft. Japanned Chest of Drawers, 22s. 6d.

3-ft. Mahogany ditto ditto, from 40s. to 4½ guineas.

Wool Mattresses, from 14s.

Warranted Purified Feather Beds, in linen ticks, from 3½ to 7 guineas.

Elegant Gilt Window Cornices, from 3s. to 5s. per foot.

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Respectfully solicits the Nobility, Gentry, and Families furnishing, to an inspection of his elegant, extensive, and most superior Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, manufactured under his own personal inspection of thoroughly seasoned materials, by first rate workmen. The striking superiority of this class of furniture over the showy, tawdry articles now so generally introduced to the public, will, upon inspection, be at once apparent to gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Separate show rooms for Bedding, an extensive stock of which is always on sale, guaranteed perfectly purified and ready for immediate use.

The Carpet Department will be found to contain a large and splendid assortment of Velvet Pile, Axminster, Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c.

A choice stock of Silk and Worsted Damasks, Silk Tabourettes, Brocades, Chintzes, &c., of the most novel and recherché designs, the prices of which will be found at least 20 per cent. under any other house in London, for articles of the same quality.

The name of VOLLUM has stood pre-eminent for upwards of 42 years for a superior class of Furniture, combined with very low prices, having been established in the immediate locality in the year 1804, and now just removed to No. 3, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY; observe, on the right-hand side passing down the City-road towards the Bank.

Families waited upon with patterns and designs without charge if not approved. Detailed Catalogues, containing an accurate guide to persons about commencing housekeeping, to be had gratis, or sent post free.

No charge made for packing country orders.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 180.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1849.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

YOUR pardon, gentle reader, we crave your pardon—may we not even ask your sympathy?—in recording, with more buoyancy of spirit than usual, the completion of the fifth year of this society's existence and labours. If our tone be one of cordial gratulation, who can blame us? That we took our part, and that no secondary one, in bringing this organization into being—that we have felt a peculiar and deep interest in its progress—that our columns have been freely given to report its operations—and that our pen, when necessary, has been ever ready to vindicate its claims—is well known to all our constant readers. And, if ever we felt satisfaction in the review of our efforts, or ever indulged a grateful recollection of the path we have trodden, we are constrained to say, it is now. The character, the growth, the earnestness, the prudence, and, we may add, the success, of the British Anti-state-church Association, more than justify our confidence in its sincerity, our interest in its proceedings, and our strenuous and unswerving advocacy of its title to support.

The Report presented by the Executive Committee to the Council, the annual meeting of which was held yesterday, will be found in another column. The document is, as it should be, a modest one, setting forth facts rather than fancies, and recording with brevity the actual doings of the Association during the year. We venture to affirm that no society in existence can show a larger amount of work done, in proportion to the means at its disposal. Its pecuniary resources, though annually increasing, are ridiculously, and, to the body of Dissenters, disgracefully, small. But the Association has filled the kingdom with the sound of its principles, has sent its advocates into most of our principal towns, has kept its lecturer in full employment, and has devoted a large share of attention to the metropolis, but has not, we believe, run itself into debt. From the first, an economical expenditure of such funds as it possessed, and of such funds only, has been the rule of its proceeding. It has most resolutely set itself against the far too common practice of drawing cheques upon sanguine expectations. And although, unquestionably, greater thoughtfulness and liberality, on the part of its friends, might have smoothed the path of the Executive Committee, it is something to be able to say of the British Anti-state-church Association, what could not have been said of any previous organization of a kindred character, that it has never outrun, and never wasted, the means which public sympathy has committed to its care.

The general character of the Association is now fully established. They who condemned it without a trial would probably wish the world to forget, what they would not be sorry themselves to forget, the hard things they prophesied of its career. The worst punishment which has befallen these seers is, that their former violent denunciations of the

enterprise, constitute now the only obstacle to their taking part in it. They are in the pitiable plight of men who have tied themselves to a stake, and who are doomed to see the whole community passing by them, and leaving them in the rear. The time is rapidly approaching when one of two things must happen—either they must do justice to the Association by frankly joining it, or justice will be done to them by leaving them high and dry upon the strand of utter neglect. At present, the most conspicuous of them are silent—probably thoughtful—as if conscious that they have put themselves into a false position—but they have it yet within their power to right themselves. The opportunity, however, is stealthily gliding by—and, for their sakes, rather than for that of the Association, we regret that, in some cases, it must soon be gone for ever. The affair, however, is their own—their own exclusively. The Association has never justified, either in its object, its action, or its spirit, the repudiation of consistent Dissenters—has never shut the door in their faces—has never provoked their reasonable hostility. It has held on its course as if they did not exist—and if we know anything of its mind, it will continue to do so. If, consequently, they should find themselves not long hence, out of tune with the prevailing feeling of the times, they will have but themselves to blame. As they have made their bed, so they must lie down in it. The seed they persist in sowing, will unquestionably produce fruit "after its own kind." We deplore the probable result—but none can prevent it but themselves.

The Association has naturally gained a large accession of moral influence from the mere fact of its continued existence, and from its untiring effort, during another year. Every week's labour, wisely directed, widens the circle of its friends, increases its strength, and gives to it a firmer hold upon the sympathies and confidence of the public. But, perhaps, whilst its own exertions have done much to advance its main object, events, made significant by those exertions, have done still more. The obvious and avowed anxiety of the prominent statesmen of all political parties to extend the principle of State-endowments of religion, quite irrespectively of the character of the faith to be endowed—the strenuous attempts going on in the Church to substitute a sacerdotal for a personal condition of salvation—the well-meaning but futile efforts of an opposite party to make the resources of the Establishment available for the supply of spiritual destitution, and to adapt its old and cumbrous machinery to the wants of the present times—the oppressive zeal with which episcopal authority is harassing the most conscientious of the clergy—the secession of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Rev. Mr. Dodson, followed, in each case, by a publication of the reasons which have compelled them to take the step—these, and other occurrences, have lent unexpected and incalculable weight to the arguments and appeals of Anti-state-church advocates, and have secured attention to the great controversy in quarters heretofore impervious to truth on the question of State Establishments of religion. The Association has thus realized, what all men in the earnest prosecution of a just enterprise have done before them, and will do after them, the truth of the old French maxim, "*Aide toi, et ciel t'aidera.*"

Five years have now been spent in collecting, organizing, and disciplining a force destined ultimately to tell upon the Legislature of the empire. It now remains to bring it cautiously, but unflinchingly, into action. Hitherto the work of the society has been preparatory merely. It has now, without suspending its tuitional efforts, to lay siege to Parliament. It will begin, we apprehend, by a vigorous and combined discharge of petitions—brief, terse, thoroughly out-spoken—and it will aim by this means to familiarize the ears of members with a phrase which at present they seldom hear, and never without affected horror—"the separation of the Church from the State." It will be something—it will be much—to make the walls of St. Stephen's echo and re-

echo that phrase, night after night, by the presentation of a smart succession of petitions. Inquiry will be thus promoted—opinion will display itself—members favourable to our object will be encouraged to allude to it more boldly and more frequently; and the House of Commons will be gradually drawn into incidental discussion, and prepared for more formal debate hereafter. Meanwhile, constant exercise in this way will give a more practical turn to agitation out of doors, and impart to it a liveliness and freshness of spirit. In cases like that before us, systematic petitioning is a potent means of drilling the Legislature into a knowledge of our object, our power, and our determination. Much, of course, will depend upon the plan devised, and upon the energy with which it is carried out. Skillfully wielded, the weapon is a most efficient one—far more efficient in a protracted contest than in an occasional skirmish. We congratulate the Association upon its prospects both of labour and of success; and in the name of the truth we love, we fervently wish it God speed.

MR. GORHAM'S CASE.—THE PRIMATE ON BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—It is understood that there is no probability of judgment being pronounced in this case before August. In the language of the betting-room, there are no odds either way as to the probable opinion of the court. The Court of Arches, where the case is on trial, is the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust is really but the representative of the person and authority of the Archbishop. It was at one time even said, that, feeling the importance of the questions involved in the case of "*Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*," the judge meant to decline trying it as his grace's deputy, and to refer it for judgment entirely to himself. Under these circumstances the opinions of Dr. Sumner on this subject, at the present time, are a matter of considerable interest. From a tract just published, entitled, "*Regeneration in Baptism; an Apostolical Doctrine*,"—it would appear, that the Archbishop of Canterbury has already given his opinion on the matter in his work, entitled, "*Apostolical Preaching considered*;" and that opinion is in favour of baptismal regeneration. Speaking on the sentiments therein expressed, the *Christian Times* says:—"The Archbishop is reasoning against the doctrine of special grace: he believes and advocates that of common grace—or, that there is given to men (or rather to certain masses of men) a Divine influence sufficient to secure their salvation, but capable of being neglected, abused, lost, so that these very persons may become wicked, continue wicked, die wicked, and be damned. Now, the impartation of *this* grace, the Archbishop connects with baptism; he connects it with it, 'invariably and universally;' he confines the impartation of it to the baptized; he associates the donation of the Divine Spirit, in which it consists, with the external rite, and calls the effect of it 'regeneration,' and thus he teaches that 'in and by the act of baptism, all infants are spiritually regenerated.' And still further, he so explains the teaching of the Prayer-book, and so rebukes those who differ from it, as to show that his judgment—if he were to speak through Sir Herbert Jenner Fust—would be to pronounce that it is necessary for every clergyman of our Church to hold and maintain this doctrine. Now, we are quite ready to admit that this archiepiscopal explanation of regeneration differs from the Calvinistic idea that regeneration is an act of God's Spirit, which, once done, never can be undone—that the grace is special, belonging only to those who are certainly to be saved, and, as certainly, to be holy—that they, once born again, can never be unborn. Dr. Sumner's view of regeneration is not this; and nobody that understands the subject ever dreams of attaching such regeneration to the baptismal formula. But we wish it to be observed that, however inferior to the Calvinistic view, the Archbishop's idea does include a real spiritual change, the actual exertion of the energy of the Holy Spirit on the soul of the infant—that he connects this, 'invariably and universally,' with the act of baptism—that he opposes the idea of any other, or any subsequent, 'conversion' or 'regeneration'—that he proves this to be the teaching of the Church in the baptismal service—sends Churchmen to this rite for the evidence and proof of their regeneration—and pronounces that every clergyman, taking for granted this truth, 'is bound to enjoin' upon his hearers the duties and privileges of their high calling—the grace brought unto them, at their internal and spiritual baptismal birth."

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THOMAS BURR, A.I.A., Secretary.

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The Assured are exempt from all liability of Partnership.

A Low Fixed Rate without participation of Profits.

Parties proceeding out of the limits of Europe are liberally treated.

FIRE INSURANCE on every description of Property at moderate Rates, and MARINE INSURANCE at the current Premiums.

Prospectuses free on personal or written application.

JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

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SWINTON BOULT,

Secretary to the Company.

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THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

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PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 10 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	.. 5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sackings or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6	.. 7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	.. 5 0
Chiffoniers, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	.. 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	.. 17 6

* Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

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N.B. Upwards of 25,000 of these umbrellas were sold last autumn.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER VI.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INVALIDS.—Both medical men and patients are continually asking me to point out to them the difference between my machines and those small ones sold for three or four guineas each. The difference is this: the small ones have but one pair of plates, mine have twelve pair; the small ones have but three or four different powers, mine have fifteen distinct powers, and which may easily be made thirty distinct powers. You perhaps ask, what is the use of all this? I will tell you. As medical men, perhaps, I need not inform you, that the intensity of the shock is no proof of a quantity of fluid, and that, by a peculiar arrangement of the coil, it is possible to give just as strong a shock with one pair of plates, as you can with five hundred pair without the coil. You may easily satisfy yourself that the quantity of fluid which travels through the body of the patient with the use of one pair of plates and the coil is next to nothing, although the intensity of the shock may be tremendous. My experience has taught me, that without quantity of fluid be made to travel through the body, as well as intensity, galvanism does no good. I say "my experience has taught me," and I also say, that I believe my experience to be greater than all the medical galvanists in London put together, and, therefore, not to be despised. In the galvanic apparatus there are two sorts of intensity, viz., the intensity of the shock, and the intensity of the direct current without the shock. A single pair of plates and coil will easily produce the former, but the latter cannot be produced without a larger number of plates. It is this latter current which is so powerful as a remedial agent, for it carries quantity of fluid with it. You may take the following as an undoubted truth:—"A galvanic apparatus, to be of use as a remedial agent, must be capable of decomposing water with rapidity without the shock, and be capable of deflecting the galvanometer after the fluid has been made to pass through the body of the patient; that is, the body shall be made to complete the circuit between the battery and the galvanometer, and all this without the least shock." This is the best test you can have of the efficiency of a galvanic apparatus for medical purposes. All others are useless. For perfect conductors one pair of plates is just as effectual as a larger number, but you must remember that the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and, therefore, requires a larger number of plates to force this direct current through it. I repeat, that this latter current is the remedial current, because it consists of both intensity and quantity. A slight shock is, however, also necessary in combination with the direct current. In my apparatus this direct current circulates through the body between the shocks. There are many ways of proving this, and which are pointed out in my instructions. Now, we will go to the regulating power. Those little machines have three or four distinct powers; mine have fifteen distinct powers. The shocks from those little machines are fully as powerful as from mine, but the weakest power of the two is considerably less in mine; so trifling, indeed, is the weakest power in my apparatus, that an infant may be galvanized by it without feeling the least inconvenience; and for such delicate organs as the eye and the ear such a weak power is indispensable, or else great injury may be done. We will, however, suppose, that the weakest and strongest powers are the same in both instruments; a lady is under the galvanic operation by one of the small instruments; she feels desirous of having the power increased a little; the next power is applied, she screams, it is too strong, and there is no means of getting a power between the two. Now, substitute my apparatus for the small one; the patient desires an increase of power; it is done, and she feels not the least inconvenience from it, simply because I have fifteen gradations from my weakest to my strongest power, and those little machines have but three or four gradations. Those persons who have been in the habit of using those small machines will now easily comprehend why my apparatuses are considered so superior to all others. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying galvanism! They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply, because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and have found them useless. I conclude, gentlemen, by stating, that if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound, both in duty to yourselves and to your patients, to use the apparatus in the perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,

22, Brunswick-square, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 180.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

YOUR pardon, gentle reader, we crave your pardon—may we not even ask your sympathy?—in recording, with more buoyancy of spirit than usual, the completion of the fifth year of this society's existence and labours. If our tone be one of cordial gratulation, who can blame us? That we took our part, and that no secondary one, in bringing this organization into being—that we have felt a peculiar and deep interest in its progress—that our columns have been freely given to report its operations—and that our pen, when necessary, has been ever ready to vindicate its claims—is well known to all our constant readers. And, if ever we felt satisfaction in the review of our efforts, or ever indulged a grateful recollection of the path we have trodden, we are constrained to say, it is now. The character, the growth, the earnestness, the prudence, and, we may add, the success, of the British Anti-state-church Association, more than justify our confidence in its sincerity, our interest in its proceedings, and our strenuous and unswerving advocacy of its title to support.

The Report presented by the Executive Committee to the Council, the annual meeting of which was held yesterday, will be found in another column. The document is, as it should be, a modest one, setting forth facts rather than fancies, and recording with brevity the actual doings of the Association during the year. We venture to affirm that no society in existence can show a larger amount of work done, in proportion to the means at its disposal. Its pecuniary resources, though annually increasing, are ridiculously, and, to the body of Dissenters, disgracefully, small. But the Association has filled the kingdom with the sound of its principles, has sent its advocates into most of our principal towns, has kept its lecturer in full employment, and has devoted a large share of attention to the metropolis, but has not, we believe, run itself into debt. From the first, an economical expenditure of such funds as it possessed, and of such funds only, has been the rule of its proceeding. It has most resolutely set itself against the far too common practice of drawing cheques upon sanguine expectations. And although, unquestionably, greater thoughtfulness and liberality, on the part of its friends, might have smoothed the path of the Executive Committee, it is something to be able to say of the British Anti-state-church Association, what could not have been said of any previous organization of a kindred character, that it has never outrun, and never wasted, the means which public sympathy has committed to its care.

The general character of the Association is now fully established. They who condemned it without a trial would probably wish the world to forget, what they would not be sorry themselves to forget, the hard things they prophesied of its career. The worst punishment which has befallen these seers is, that their former violent denunciations of the

enterprise, constitute now the only obstacle to their taking part in it. They are in the pitiable plight of men who have tied themselves to a stake, and who are doomed to see the whole community passing by them, and leaving them in the rear. The time is rapidly approaching when one of two things must happen—either they must do justice to the Association by frankly joining it, or justice will be done to them by leaving them high and dry upon the strand of utter neglect. At present, the most conspicuous of them are silent—probably thoughtful—as if conscious that they have put themselves into a false position—but they have it yet within their power to right themselves. The opportunity, however, is stealthily gliding by—and, for their sakes, rather than for that of the Association, we regret that, in some cases, it must soon be gone for ever. The affair, however, is their own—their own exclusively. The Association has never justified, either in its object, its action, or its spirit, the repudiation of consistent Dissenters—has never shut the door in their faces—has never provoked their reasonable hostility. It has held on its course as if they did not exist—and if we know anything of its mind, it will continue to do so. If, consequently, they should find themselves not long hence, out of tune with the prevailing feeling of the times, they will have but themselves to blame. As they have made their bed, so they must lie down in it. The seed they persist in sowing, will unquestionably produce fruit "after its own kind." We deplore the probable result—but none can prevent it but themselves.

The Association has naturally gained a large accession of moral influence from the mere fact of its continued existence, and from its untiring effort, during another year. Every week's labour, wisely directed, widens the circle of its friends, increases its strength, and gives to it a firmer hold upon the sympathies and confidence of the public. But, perhaps, whilst its own exertions have done much to advance its main object, events, made significant by those exertions, have done still more. The obvious and avowed anxiety of the prominent statesmen of all political parties to extend the principle of State-endowments of religion, quite irrespectively of the character of the faith to be endowed—the strenuous attempts going on in the Church to substitute a sacerdotal for a personal condition of salvation—the well-meaning but futile efforts of an opposite party to make the resources of the Establishment available for the supply of spiritual destitution, and to adapt its old and cumbrous machinery to the wants of the present times—the oppressive zeal with which episcopal authority is harassing the most conscientious of the clergy—the secession of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Rev. Mr. Dodson, followed, in each case, by a publication of the reasons which have compelled them to take the step—these, and other occurrences, have lent unexpected and incalculable weight to the arguments and appeals of Anti-state-church advocates, and have secured attention to the great controversy in quarters heretofore impervious to truth on the question of State Establishments of religion. The Association has thus realized, what all men in the earnest prosecution of a just enterprise have done before them, and will do after them, the truth of the old French maxim, "*Aide toi, et ciel t'aidera.*"

Five years have now been spent in collecting, organizing, and disciplining a force destined ultimately to tell upon the Legislature of the empire. It now remains to bring it cautiously, but unflinchingly, into action. Hitherto the work of the society has been preparatory merely. It has now, without suspending its tuitional efforts, to lay siege to Parliament. It will begin, we apprehend, by a vigorous and combined discharge of petitions—brief, terse, thoroughly out-spoken—and it will aim by this means to familiarize the ears of members with a phrase which at present they seldom hear, and never without affected horror—"the separation of the Church from the State." It will be something—it will be much—to make the walls of St. Stephen's echo and re-

echo that phrase, night after night, by the presentation of a smart succession of petitions. Inquiry will be thus promoted—opinion will display itself—members favourable to our object will be encouraged to allude to it more boldly and more frequently; and the House of Commons will be gradually drawn into incidental discussion, and prepared for more formal debate hereafter. Meanwhile, constant exercise in this way will give a more practical turn to agitation out of doors, and impart to it a liveliness and freshness of spirit. In cases like that before us, systematic petitioning is a potent means of drilling the Legislature into a knowledge of our object, our power, and our determination. Much, of course, will depend upon the plan devised, and upon the energy with which it is carried out. Skilfully wielded, the weapon is a most efficient one—far more efficient in a protracted contest than in an occasional skirmish. We congratulate the Association upon its prospects both of labour and of success; and in the name of the truth we love, we fervently wish it God speed.

MR. GORHAM'S CASE.—THE PRIMATE ON BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—It is understood that there is no probability of judgment being pronounced in this case before August. In the language of the betting-room, there are no odds either way as to the probable opinion of the court. The Court of Arches, where the case is on trial, is the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust is really but the representative of the person and authority of the Archbishop. It was at one time even said, that, feeling the importance of the questions involved in the case of "*Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*," the judge meant to decline trying it as his grace's deputy, and to refer it for judgment entirely to himself. Under these circumstances the opinions of Dr. Sumner on this subject, at the present time, are a matter of considerable interest. From a tract just published, entitled, "*Regeneration in Baptism; an Apostolical Doctrine*,"—it would appear, that the Archbishop of Canterbury has already given his opinion on the matter in his work, entitled, "*Apostolical Preaching considered*;" and that opinion is in favour of baptismal regeneration. Speaking on the sentiments therein expressed, the *Christian Times* says:—"The Archbishop is reasoning against the doctrine of special grace: he believes and advocates that of common grace—or, that there is given to men (or rather to certain masses of men) a Divine influence sufficient to secure their salvation, but capable of being neglected, abused, lost, so that these very persons may become wicked, continue wicked, die wicked, and be damned. Now, the impartation of *this grace*, the Archbishop connects with baptism; he connects it with it, 'invariably and universally;' he confines the impartation of it to the baptized; he associates the donation of the Divine Spirit, in which it consists, with the external rite, and calls the effect of it 'regeneration,' and thus he teaches that 'in and by the act of baptism, all infants are spiritually regenerated.' And still further, he so explains the teaching of the Prayer-book, and so rebukes those who differ from it, as to show that *his* judgment—if he were to speak through Sir Herbert Jenner Fust—would be to pronounce that it is necessary for every clergyman of our Church to hold and maintain this doctrine. Now, we are quite ready to admit that this archiepiscopal explanation of regeneration differs from the Calvinistic idea that regeneration is an act of God's Spirit, which, once done, never can be undone—that the grace is special, belonging only to those who are certainly to be saved, and, as certainly, to be holy—that they, once born again, can never be unborn. Dr. Sumner's view of regeneration is not this; and nobody that understands the subject ever dreams of attaching *such* regeneration to the baptismal formulary. But we wish it to be observed that, however inferior to the Calvinistic view, the Archbishop's idea *does* include a real spiritual change, the actual exertion of the energy of the Holy Spirit on the soul of the infant—that he connects this, 'invariably and universally,' with the act of baptism—that he opposes the idea of any other, or any subsequent, 'conversion' or 'regeneration'—that he proves this to be the teaching of the Church in the baptismal service—sends Churchmen to this rite for the evidence and proof of their regeneration—and pronounces that every clergyman, taking for granted this truth, 'is bound to enjoin' upon his hearers the duties and privileges of their high calling—'the grace brought unto them,' at their internal and spiritual baptismal birth."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The anniversary proceedings of the Association, which have this year been looked forward to with unusual interest, commenced yesterday, with the annual meeting of the Council, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. The attendance of members was larger than on the same occasion last year, and many gentlemen from the country came up to town to share in the deliberations of the meeting; among them we observed the following:—Robert Norris, Esq., Bristol; E. S. Robinson, Esq., Bristol; Rev. George Gould, Exeter; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; John Vernon, Esq., Blandford; Rev. W. Cross, Bristol; Mr. Baillie Stott, Edinburgh; Rev. Francis Bishop, Liverpool; Rev. Maurice Jones, Leominster; Mr. Davies, Reading; Rev. J. Stock, Huddersfield; Rev. E. S. Pryce, Gravesend; Rev. Henry Toller, Kettering; Mr. King, Rochdale; Mr. Abbott, Cranford; Mr. Stow, Woodbridge; Rev. T. Voller, Tipton; Mr. Wells, Kettering; Mr. Perry, Northampton; Rev. J. M. Stephens, Cirencester.

The Rev. J. Burnet was called to the chair a few minutes after ten o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as there was a good deal of business to be transacted, he should not detain them by any remarks, but would suggest that they should at once proceed to the adoption of regulations for the conduct of the business.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—The Executive Committee have the happiness of meeting you at the close of a year which, in relation to great ecclesiastical questions, may be emphatically described as a year of progress. The proposal to dissolve the union between Church and State—once treated as but a dream of revolutionists or fanatics—has come to be regarded as a grave question, which must eventually be fairly discussed and finally settled. The members of "the Church as by law established," who either gave no heed to the reasonings of opponents, or, hearing, remained unconvinced, have at length, by God's providential movements, been awakened to something like a consciousness of their real position; and now that the real spirit of a State Church is developed in the revival of intolerant laws, and the unwonted but consistent exercise of oppressive powers—now that the growing voluntarism within the Church finds itself held in check by the corruptions and incongruities springing from its union with the State—now that the avowed readiness of statesmen to endow all sects, has demonstrated the hollowness of the pretences on which they have relied as justifying the patronage of the favoured one; and, finally, now that men like Mr. Noel and Mr. Dodson have abandoned the entire system, under circumstances and on grounds in every way calculated to render the act significant and impressive, Churchmen are to be found more or less openly expressing their sympathy with the great object for which the Anti-state-church Association was established, and for which it has for five years continued to labour. Under circumstances such as these, the Committee have continued to prosecute their work, with a deeper sense of its importance, as well as of their own responsibility, as engaged in it; and, as will be gathered from the record of the proceedings which they have now to present, they have been cheered by not a few indications of success.

For some time prior to the last annual meeting, it had been felt to be desirable that the Offices of the Association should be removed from Warwick-square into one of the principal thoroughfares of the City; and an opportunity occurring of obtaining suitable premises at No. 4, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the Committee entered into possession of them in June last. They believe that this change, by the greater publicity which it has given to the society, has afforded satisfaction to their friends, and will be attended with considerable advantage.

The Committee, in common with other institutions, have had to lament the loss of two of their number, in the persons of Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Payne—men to whom none were held in higher esteem, either for attachment to, or enlightened advocacy of, our principles. Mr. George William Alexander, Mr. Henry Child, and Mr. Frederick Clarke, having also resigned, from inability to attend the weekly sittings of the Committee, a new election took place in September last, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen to supply the vacancies thus created; viz., Thomas Thompson, Esq., Poundsford-park; Nathaniel Griffin, Esq., Temple; William Edwards, Esq., Denmark-hill; Rev. D. Katerns, Hackney; and the Secretary, Mr. Richard, one of the Auditors, has also since resigned, leaving a vacancy which has yet to be supplied.

Proceeding to a detailed report of their operations, the Committee commence with the metropolis and its suburbs, where their efforts have been considerably increased during the year. At the commencement of the winter it was resolved to hold, in addition to the usual autumnal meeting, a monthly public meeting in the metropolitan boroughs successively. This plan they have been enabled both to complete and to extend, meetings having been held in the following places:—

Manover-square Rooms, Hammersmith, Lambeth, Hackney, Kingsland, Whitechapel, Southwark, Peckham, Kennington, Greenwich, Marylebone (two), and Islington.

In addition, lectures have been delivered at—

Brentford (two), Tooting, Bethnal-green, Woolwich, Deptford, Stockwell, Tottenham, Richmond, and Stoke Newington.

The circumstances attending both meetings and lectures have been highly gratifying. The audiences assembled in these various districts have been in all cases good, and in most very numerous. The meetings, in particular, have usually been held in the largest public buildings to be obtained for the purpose, and have displayed a degree of earnestness, in relation to this subject, sufficient to justify the belief that the metropolis will be pre-

pared to take the lead in the great struggle for ecclesiastical freedom.

The extension of their principles, by deputations to the provincial towns, is a department of their labours to which the Committee attach a very high importance, as the most effective mode of arousing public attention, and stimulating individual zeal, throughout the length and breadth of the land. They report, therefore, with peculiar pleasure, that in this respect the exertions of last season have been not only sustained, but greatly extended, during that which has now closed. In England, ninety towns have been thus visited; for the most part, by deputations consisting of two gentlemen. Fifty-seven lectures have also been delivered in various towns and villages by Mr. Kingsley, whose labours—which have this year been unusually arduous—have, as the Committee are glad to believe, proved of essential service to the Association. They wish, also, to have the pleasure of publicly acknowledging the valuable aid rendered by Mr. Thompson, M.P., Messrs. Clarke, Miall, Tillett, Vincent Plint; and the Rev. Messrs. Burnet, Barrett, Brown, Clapp, Davids, Forster, Grant, Green, Hinton, Katerns, Kirtland, Leask, Pryce, Robinson, and Toller, as members of the several deputations, and to express their earnest hope that other gentlemen will be induced to render similar assistance, and thereby enable them to occupy ground which has hitherto been necessarily untouched.

They have much gratification in further reporting, that concurrently with their exertions in England they have been enabled to embrace a portion of Wales and of Scotland within the sphere of their operations during the year. In October last, nine towns in South Wales were visited by Mr. Miall, who, besides addressing, throughout, large and most enthusiastic audiences, obtained, for the society, an amount of pecuniary support, and elicited a manifestation of earnest feeling in its favour, which lead the Committee to the conclusion, that by thorough organization the Principality would furnish to the Association an important accession of strength.

The deputation to Scotland have given the Committee a most favourable report of their reception, north of the Tweed. Their visit was necessarily a hurried one, and extended only to the five principal cities of that kingdom—Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Glasgow. Many other places were anxious to secure the services of the deputation, and had their other engagements admitted of it, they might have spent a month in Scotland with advantage. The meetings held in the cities already mentioned, were without exception large—and might be described, without exaggeration, as magnificent. Scotland, the birth-place of the modern controversy of voluntarism, is destined to play no mean part in the present movement. The deputation report a general readiness on the part of the people to unite with the Association in the adoption of practical measures for forcing the State-church question upon the attention of the Legislature. The Committee look to Scotland with earnest hope—and they trust that, by wise and forbearing counsels, and energy of purpose, the entire force of Anti-state-church conviction in that country may be prevailed upon to march against the common foe under the same banner, and in a spirit of mutually confiding and fraternal co-operation.

The following statement of the different localities, geographically arranged, in which meetings have been held, or lectures delivered, under the auspices of the Committee, since the last Report, will enable the Council to form some estimate of the practical working of the Association:—

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Luton.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Brill, Haddenham, Newport Pagnell, Princes Risborough, Stoney Stratford.
BERKSHIRE.—Reading.
CORNWALL.—Falmouth, Launceston, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, Truro.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Royston, Upwell, Wisbeach (2).
CHESHIRE.—Chester (2), Northwich, Winsford.
DERBYSHIRE.—Alfreton, Belper, Chesterfield, Derby (2), Ilkeston, Ripley, Wirksworth.
DEVONSHIRE.—Kingsbridge, Tavistock.
ESSEX.—Billericay, Brentwood, Braintree, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Colchester, Dunmow, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Southminster, Woodham Ferris.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Cheltenham, Dursley, Ebley, Fairford, Gloucester, Kingstonsley, Stroud, Stonehouse, Wotton-under-Edge.
HAMPSHIRE.—Southampton.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Bishop's Stortford, St. Alban's (2), Markyate Street, Hitchin.
HERRFORDSHIRE.—Kington, Leominster (2), Ross.
KENT.—Dartford, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich.
LANCASHIRE.—Accrington, Ashton, Blackburn, Burnley, Haslington, Lancaster, Manchester, Oldham, Preston; Rochdale, Wigan.
LEICESTER.—Leicester, Market Harborough.
LINCOLN.—Boston, Horncastle, Lincoln.
MIDDLESEX.—Bethnal-green, Brentford, Hackney, Hammersmith, Islington, Kingsland, Marylebone (2), Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Uxbridge, Whitechapel, Westminster.
NORTHAMPTON.—Aldwinkle, Braunstone, Bugbrook, Daventry, Harpole, Kettering, Long Buckby, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Thrapstone, Wellingborough.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham (2).
OXFORDSHIRE.—Crendon, Thame.
SALOP.—Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry.
SOMERSET.—Bath, Bristol, Taunton, Wellington.
STAFFORD.—Burton-upon-Trent, Bilston (2), Dudley (2), Eccleshall, Hanley, Rugeley, Tutbury, West Bromwich (2), Wolverhampton, Wednesbury.
SURREY.—Kennington, Lambeth, Peckham, Richmond, Stockwell, Southwark, Tooting.
WORCESTER.—Evesham, Pershore, Stourbridge.
WARWICK.—Birmingham (4), Rugby.
YORKSHIRE.—Barnsley, Beverley, Bradford, Bramley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Farsley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Pontefract, Scarborough, Wakefield, York (2).
WALES.—Carmarthen, Cardiff, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, Llanelly, Milford Haven, Newport, Pontypool, Swansea, Wrexham.
SCOTLAND.—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth.

In reviewing these their public labours, this Committee feel constrained to express their gratitude to God at the measure of success with which they have been attended. They do not wish to conceal that some of the difficulties which they have had to encounter still remain to be overcome, and that there are many whose co-operation has still to be gained; yet the accessions which each year is bringing to their ranks, inspires them with the hope that the period is approaching when all who avowedly hold their principles will unite with them, and, as a compact phalanx, move forward to obtain the practical recognition of them by the legislature. Of the rapid change which is being effected in the public mind, the operations of the Association enable the Committee to speak with the utmost confidence. Upwards of 200 meet-

ings, of various kinds, have been held in connexion with the society during the year. In the great majority of instances they have been attended by very large audiences, and in some, according to the assurance of parties on the spot, by audiences larger than could have been gathered together on any other public question. Even cathedral and other towns, in which clerical influence is predominant, have proved no exception to this rule; while the agricultural population have rivalled that of the manufacturing districts in their emphatic condemnation of the State-church system, and hamlets and villages have caught the enthusiasm of the cities and the towns. The attendance of Churchmen, sometimes considerable, has become a common but important feature in these public assemblies, and the clergy, and other supporters of the Establishment, have occasionally felt it to be expedient to enter the arena of discussion, although in no case have the resolutions failed to receive the support of overwhelming majorities. The meetings have also received an increased share of attention on the part of the newspaper press, which, in addition to publishing reports, has not unfrequently made them the subject of editorial comment.

The Committee cannot announce, as they would gladly have done, that the increase in the publishing department has kept pace with the multiplication of their platform efforts; but as the issuing of new tracts would have obliged them to abridge the number of meetings and lectures, they have continued to circulate those already published, in the hope that they will be able to give special attention to the subject in the forthcoming year; and also be furnished with adequate means for supplying the acknowledged deficiency.

While thus occupied in the agitation of the general question, the Committee have been careful to watch the progress of events in their bearing upon the principles advocated by the Association. In their last Report it was intimated that the Committee had taken steps for obtaining a division in the House of Commons on the annual grant to Poor Protestant Dissenting ministers, known as the *Regium Donum*. They have now to report that, on the 23rd of August last, Mr. Lushington, M.P., in accordance with the notice which he had given, moved that the vote be struck out of the Miscellaneous Estimates. In this motion he was ably supported by Col. Thompson, and Messrs. Fox, Kershaw, Thompson, Bright, Hume, Muntz, Wyld, and Crawford; the task of defending the grant being left to the Prime Minister alone. It has been generally admitted that the subject then underwent a more searching discussion, and that the opposition was of a more determined character, than on any former occasion; and though, on a division, but 28 members voted with Mr. Lushington, and 60 in favour of the grant, the Committee believe that the occurrence of the debate (a complete report of which they were enabled to lay before the public), and the comments which have since appeared in some of the public journals, have been valuable, not only as an unequivocal protest against the reception of public money, in whatever shape, by any religious body, but will have materially aided in ultimately removing from Dissenters the reproach to which the grant in question has undeservedly exposed them. Mr. Lushington has given notice of his intention to renew his motion during the present session, when the Committee will be prepared to render him similar support.

The success of the measure for increasing the endowment of Maynooth College, and the evident tendency of recent legislation to the adoption of the principle of extending Government support to all religious bodies, had, to a considerable extent, prepared the public mind for the advocacy, in influential quarters, of the policy of subsidizing, out of the public funds, the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. It was not, however, until the summer of last year, that the proposal assumed such a shape as to excite any serious apprehension. It was then that the concurrent declarations of leading men of all political parties, and the intimations, indirect or explicit, of the public press, justified the belief on the part of the Committee, that such a measure was in contemplation by the Government—a belief which was afterwards confirmed by the information received by them, that the bill for the purpose was actually in existence. Fully alive to the importance of preparing the public mind, by timely warning, for the struggle to which such a measure must needs have given rise, the Committee, after careful deliberation, adopted and published a series of resolutions, setting forth the broad principles on which, alone, in their judgment, the opposition of Anti-state-churchmen could be consistently and successfully urged. These resolutions were at once forwarded to their friends throughout the country, accompanied by a circular, urging the duty of forming in every locality such an organization as would give the most effective expression to public opinion so soon as the intentions of the Government should be authoritatively announced. In addition to these precautionary steps, it was also deemed right to give considerable prominence to the subject at the meetings convened by the Association, and to take advantage of the facilities which they afforded for diffusing such information as would best prepare the public for entering, if needful, upon a determined and successful agitation. These efforts were continued until just prior to the opening of the present Session of Parliament, when influenced, to some extent, it may be presumed, by public opinion, as expressed at Parliamentary elections, and through other channels, the Government were understood to have abandoned for the present the idea of bringing forward the objectionable scheme. The Committee do not feel called upon to inquire whether such abandonment should be regarded as but a temporary concession, or as a decisive defeat. It is enough that they remind the Council of the duty of exercising the utmost vigilance in relation to it, and at the same time call their attention to the grave significance of the fact that a large section of the supporters of Church establishments, both among statesmen and journalists, have committed themselves to the approval of a policy involving principles antagonistic to those upon which such institutions have usually been based.

The Committee have the satisfaction of reporting that, notwithstanding the long continued depression of trade, which has more or less affected all contributions to public objects, the ordinary income of the society has continued to increase. At the same time, they think it right to intimate, that the present scale of subscriptions is barely sufficient to carry on their operations, and that not without constant anxiety, and an undue waste of strength; while they have been altogether prevented

availing themselves of many opportunities daily presented for the successful advocacy of their principles.

They submit that the time has now come when a much larger expenditure is absolutely required to retain and improve the advantages already gained. The employment of one or two additional lecturers has become a necessity increasingly evident. The more frequent publication and wider distribution of popular tracts, and the freer use of the public press, are of equal importance, but they are wants which cannot be supplied, until the friends of the Association are prepared for greater liberality than has yet been shown. And they appeal, with confidence, to what has been already achieved by comparatively small means as justifying an urgent appeal for greater.

The Committee have to make reference to but two other topics before closing their Report. In May, 1850, will be convened the second Triennial Conference, when the constitution of the society, and its plans of action, will once more be submitted to the revision of its supporters. To such a gathering, the Committee look forward with the assurance that it will equal, and with the hope that it will surpass, both in interest and importance, those which have preceded it; and with that view, they solicit from the Council such practical suggestions as may aid them in the work of preparation during the year.

They beg further to submit for consideration, whether the period has not arrived when that large and rapidly-increasing portion of the community who are desirous to obtain a separation of the Church from the State may not, with advantage, give a formal expression to their wishes, by petitioning the House of Commons. They are quite aware that such a demonstration could produce no immediate effect upon that House, as at present constituted; but they leave it with the Council to determine whether it might not serve to place our principles definitely before those who are, as yet, but little acquainted with them—to put the subject in a more practical shape than it has yet assumed—and to prepare both Parliament and the public for the legislative conflicts which must precede a final victory.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—The Executive Committee congratulate you on the many favourable omens which mark the present position of this great controversy; yet would they keep alive, both in themselves and in you, the consciousness, that a course of laborious effort and unwearying zeal is still before them, as the only pathway to success. To regard what has been already effected as more than the foundation of an edifice which has yet to be reared, would be to fall into a fatal error. A mass of ignorance, misconception, and prejudice, has yet to be assailed and removed. The impressions already produced have to be renewed and deepened. Unwelcome truths must continue to be poured into unwilling ears; and, even in professed allies, there is to be kindled the noble ardour, befitting the advocates of so great a cause. The magnitude of the enterprise is too palpable to be disguised. Let us devote to it our best energies, in the faith that it will be prospered by Him whose honour we believe it will so largely promote, convinced that "in due time we shall reap if we faint not."

After the reading of the Report, which was received amid much cheering,

Dr. PRICE, the Treasurer, then presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
By balance in hand	115 11 0	Public Meetings and Lectures	370 16 8
Subscriptions & Donations	1,581 14 4	Travelling Expenses	276 3 8
Books Sold	79 6 11	Advertising	87 15 11
		Printing and Binding	179 1 6
		Rent, Furnishing, Coals, Cleaning, &c.	123 11 2
		Salaries	399 13 0
		Postage, Carriage, &c.	36 15 2
		Stationery	23 18 8
		Expenses of Local Committees	64 9 8
		Reporting, Parliamentary Papers, Law expenses, and Sundries	25 18 8
		Balance in hand	188 8 2
Total	£1,776 12 3	Total	£1,776 12 3

Dr. PRICE, referring to the balance in hand, said that there were liabilities fully equal to the amount.

Mr. BAILE STORT, of Edinburgh, then moved, and E. S. ROBINSON, Esq., of Bristol, seconded the following resolution:—

That the Reports of the Executive Committee and of the Treasurer, now presented, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

After some conversation, opened by Dr. Cox, on a reference to Scotland contained in the Report, and the alteration of the passage objected to, as it appears above, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Cox next moved:—

That the Council deeply laments the loss sustained by the Association in the death of the Rev. Dr. Payne and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, two of the members of the Executive Committee; that in expressing sincere admiration of their eminent literary acquirements and high Christian character, it desires specially to cherish the recollection as well of their enlightened attachments to the most decided principles of Nonconformity, as of the unshrinking fidelity with which, on all occasions, they were prepared to avow and practically apply them.

For Dr. Payne he entertained the strongest feeling of friendship and admiration, as a scholar and a Christian. Dr. Hamilton stood almost unequalled for intellect and learning. Both of them were warmly attached to the Anti-state-church cause.

The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON seconded the resolution, with an expression of warmest admiration and attachment to the late Dr. Hamilton, to which he could hardly trust himself to give expression.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Business Committee then brought up a report of the order of proceedings, according to which—

The Rev. W. J. CROSS, of Bristol, moved the third resolution:—

That this Council has much pleasure in uniting with the Executive Committee in acknowledging the effective services of the gentlemen composing the various deputations sent forth by the Association during the past year; and it expresses its earnest hope, that others equally qualified will be in-

duced to render similar aid, and thereby enable the Committee to extend as well as to sustain their operations.

The Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution.

Mr. MIALI said, that the Committee had received more help, in the way of deputations, during the last, than in any previous year; but it was still impossible to cover the ground open to them, unless several well-qualified gentlemen would seriously undertake to assist the comparatively few individuals upon whom the labour had hitherto fallen very heavily. The moral influence of the movement would also be increased by thus extending its agency.

Mr. GREEN added, that deputations might be greatly aided, locally, by gentlemen undertaking to second this effort, in applying for contributions.

The Rev. W. J. CROSS, of Bristol, confirmed Mr. Green's view, and suggested the importance of rendering the effect produced by the visit of deputations more permanent. He also informed the Council of the undeniable progress which the Association had made in Bristol.

Mr. BAINES, of Leicester, thought, notwithstanding, that local efforts were greatly increased in efficiency by the presence of parties immediately representing the Association.

Dr. PRICE said, that he was very anxious to get gentlemen in the country to understand that they must not look to the Executive Committee for everything; it was only by local effort that the work could be conducted to a successful issue. They must take the matter into their own hands. He thought it right to say that the Committee felt themselves to be laid under a great obligation to Mr. Miall and to Mr. Burnet, for a very large expenditure of their time in carrying on this work [cheers], and he regretted that the state of his health prevented his rendering similar aid.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL complained that the deputations were almost invariably composed of ministers; he thought laymen should share more largely in the work [hear, hear].

Mr. ASPLEY PELLATT, as a layman, acknowledged the justice of the last remark. For himself, he should be happy to render service of any kind, did his modesty allow him to believe himself qualified as Mr. Miall had described. He quite concurred with Mr. Baines as to the importance of deputations staying to canvass.

Mr. HINTON said, it was impossible for deputations to remain so long at one place; and a collector would not be able to follow them quickly enough to profit by the impression they produced.

Mr. DENON inquired respecting local organization. After some remarks respecting local committees, the resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Rev. W. FOSTER then moved a resolution, authorizing the Executive Committee to decide upon the time and place for holding the second triennial conference in May, 1850. He had no doubt that the next conference would be one of a very important character. The recent secessions from the State Church, so far from permitting Anti-state-churchmen to be inactive, would only give them more to do.

Rev. F. TRESTRAIL seconded the motion.

Objection was taken to this resolution, that it made no reference to the constitution of the Conference, which, according to the laws of the society, ought to be decided by the Council at that meeting. On this it was proposed that the Committee should be empowered to provide for that also. In the discussion which followed, and in which Mr. MIALI, Dr. PRICE, Mr. STOK, Mr. STOVEL, Mr. HINTON, Mr. PRICE, Mr. NORRIS, and Mr. G. R. MIALI, were the speakers, a strong objection was expressed to the Council's thus delegating its functions. Ultimately the resolution was amended and adopted in the following form:—

That this Council, at its rising, do adjourn to the call of the Committee, with a view of determining the constitution of the second triennial Conference, and the time and place of meeting, in accordance with the rules of the Association.

Mr. HINTON then moved the fifth resolution:—

That this Council has heard with satisfaction the result of the efforts made by the Executive Committee to represent to the House of Commons, the strong hostility of the great body of Dissenters to the continuance of the Parliamentary grant for the relief of Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales; that it regards the unequivocal protest presented in their name on the occasion of the recent debate as fully vindicating them from the suspicion of connivance at a violation of their avowed principles; but that it nevertheless highly approves of the determination of the Executive Committee to renew the opposition to the grant in the present session.

The Council would doubtless be gratified to know that Mr. Lushington was prepared to repeat the experiment of last year, and had spontaneously given the requisite notice. With the strongest hostility to the grant as a deep stain upon their consistency, he (Mr. Hinton) had not the slightest feeling of alienation from the brethren who yet consented to receive or distribute the grant.

Mr. STOVEL seconded the resolution.

Mr. GREEN remarked, that the motion made no reference to the Irish *Regium Donum*, which amounted to £37,000 per annum, while England and Wales together received only £1,800.

Mr. MIALI said, that the circumstances differed somewhat in the two countries, for in the case of Ireland there was no inconsistency, as the ministers who took the money were ministers of the Presbyterian Establishment; whereas, in England, it was given to poor Dissenting ministers, and therefore involved the character of the whole body.

Dr. PRICE, in proposing the sixth resolution, congratulated the Council on the fact, that the funds of the Association had steadily progressed, from year to year, up to the present point; presenting, in that respect, a marked contrast to the fate of other Dissenting organization. It started with an income of £600, exclusive of £400 contributed to the expenses of the first Conference; the second year it rose to

£533; the third, it reached £1,300; the fourth, including £817, contributed to the expenses of the second Conference, £1,485; and this year, without any such fund, £1,662. This, however, was insignificant when compared with the greatness of their object, and the present position of the question. It was impossible to sit weekly in Committee without receiving impressions of certain things—some of them impressions of a very painful kind. One was, that there were perpetually opening up to the society fields, which it was invited to occupy and cultivate, but on which it was compelled to turn its back, just simply for want of money. There were, also, modes of operation continually suggesting themselves, from which they were compelled to abstain. They ought to publish more tracts, and to employ more lecturers. Mr. Kingsley had laboured to the utmost extent of his ability—ever ready to fulfil the instructions of the Committee and the requirements of the country; but three or four other gentlemen could be, and ought to be, fully employed. The friends of this society must keep this money question constantly before them. They must regard this as a religious question—for such, to his own mind, it did most seriously and solemnly appear—and as such he would ever seek to exhibit it to others. They must furnish those sinews of their peaceful war, without which its operations could not be conducted, nor its triumph secured [applause].

Mr. THWAITES, in seconding the motion, suggested that ministers would afford valuable aid to the Association, by making collections in their chapels on its behalf, from which moral as well as pecuniary strength would be derived.

Mr. NORRIS, of Bristol, Dr. Cox, and other gentlemen, argued the necessity of including in the printed subscription list the names of subscribers of a smaller amount than 10s. per year; and it was understood that the subject should be considered by the Committee.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MIALI proposed the seventh resolution:—

That, looking to the rapid growth of opinion in favour of the separation of the Church from the State, and the tendency of events still further to influence the public mind, this Council is of opinion that the period has arrived when the subject should be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature; it, therefore, requests the Executive Committee, in its future proceedings, to adopt such measures as it may deem desirable for promoting the presentation of petitions to the House of Commons.

He said that the policy of the Association had hitherto been to train up a force for the accomplishment of its object; convinced that it could only be successfully conducted by men deeply imbued with the appreciation and love of the truth; and only when such men were numerous, active, and well organized, could they encounter the legislature and statesmen of the day. They had now been at work five years. They had brought up Dissenters to their mark, and had secured much of public attention and sympathy. It was now to be considered whether they had not pursued this course long enough—whether they might not enter, cautiously and judiciously, upon another department of their great enterprise [hear, hear]. He believed that it was time to begin to act upon the legislature, with whom, at last, the ultimate settlement of the question must rest. Petitioning was, after all, the first and simplest mode of action; and, notwithstanding the aristocratic constitution of the House of Commons, could effect something. It would accustom members to the sound of the phrase, "Separation of Church and State," and relieve their own friends from the necessity of using circumlocution in alluding to the matter. He would recommend the getting-up of petitions signed by twenty persons, urging in language, according to the particular sentiments of the petitioners. This would excite remarks in the House, which again would be reflected by the press—it would give constant opportunity for conversation—would employ the earnest young men of the Nonconformist body—and even develop the latent sympathy of some more liberal legislators.

Mr. SWAINE seconded the resolution. A discussion of considerable length ensued on the resolution, but as our present space will not allow of an extension of our report, and the subject is an important one, we shall continue the report of the remaining proceedings in our second edition. We may however state, that the resolution was finally adopted.

HALIFAX.—A very numerously attended public meeting of this association was held in Zion Chapel day-school, on Tuesday evening, Frank Crossley, Esq., in the chair. Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. E. Mellor, James Pridie, and Mr. E. Lumley, were the principal speakers. The first gentleman uttered many plain and striking remarks in the course of a very interesting speech, and was tremendously cheered both on rising to address the meeting and on concluding his speech. He said, the society would be well named, if called "The Clergyman's Emancipation Act." Thanks were voted to Mr. Miall and to the chairman.—*Leeds Times*. [The *Leeds Mercury* contains a lengthened report of the meeting, but the pressure of more important intelligence prevents us making use of it.]

WISBEACH.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., a numerously attended and highly interesting meeting was held at the theatre, in furtherance of the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, when J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., of London, and the Rev. G. W. Barrett, of Royston, attended as a deputation from the parent society. Thomas Dawburn, Esq., occupied the chair, and conducted the business of the evening with considerable ability and much Christian feeling. The eloquent addresses of the deputation produced a powerful impression upon the audience, and called forth repeated expressions of lively sympathy and warm approbation. Resolu-

THE ANTISTATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BRITISH ANTISTATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The anniversary proceedings of the Association, which have this year been looked forward to with unusual interest, commenced yesterday, with the annual meeting of the Council, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. The attendance of members was larger than on the same occasion last year, and many gentlemen from the country came up to town to share in the deliberations of the meeting; among them we observed the following:—Robert Norris, Esq., Bristol; E. S. Robinson, Esq., Bristol; Rev. George Gould, Exeter; Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe; John Vernon, Esq., Blandford; Rev. W. Cross, Bristol; Mr. Baillie Stott, Edinburgh; Rev. Francis Bishop, Liverpool; Rev. Maurice Jones, Leominster; Mr. Davies, Reading; Rev. J. Stock, Huddersfield; Rev. E. S. Pryce, Gravesend; Rev. Henry Toller, Kettering; Mr. King, Rochdale; Mr. Abbott, Cranford; Mr. Stow, Woodbridge; Rev. T. Voller, Tipton; Mr. Wells, Kettering; Mr. Perry, Northampton; Rev. J. M. Stephens, Cirencester.

The Rev. J. Burnet was called to the chair a few minutes after ten o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as there was a good deal of business to be transacted, he should not detain them by any remarks, but would suggest that they should at once proceed to the adoption of regulations for the conduct of the business.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—The Executive Committee have the happiness of meeting you at the close of a year which, in relation to great ecclesiastical questions, may be emphatically described as a year of progress. The proposal to dissolve the union between Church and State—once treated as but a dream of revolutionists or fanatics—has come to be regarded as a grave question, which must eventually be fairly discussed and finally settled. The members of "the Church as by law established," who either gave no heed to the reasonings of opponents, or, hearing, remained unconvinced, have at length, by God's providential movements, been awakened to something like a consciousness of their real position; and now that the real spirit of a State Church is developed in the revival of intolerant laws, and the unwonted but consistent exercise of oppressive powers—now that the growing voluntarism within the Church finds itself held in check by the corruptions and incongruities springing from its union with the State—now that the avowed readiness of statesmen to endow all sects, has demonstrated the hollowness of the pretences on which they have relied as justifying the patronage of the favoured one; and, finally, now that men like Mr. Noel and Mr. Dodson have abandoned the entire system, under circumstances and on grounds in every way calculated to render the act significant and impressive, Churchmen are to be found more or less openly expressing their sympathy with the great object for which the Anti-state-church Association was established, and for which it has for five years continued to labour. Under circumstances such as these, the Committee have continued to prosecute their work, with a deeper sense of its importance, as well as of their own responsibility, as engaged in it; and, as will be gathered from the record of the proceedings which they have now to present, they have been cheered by not a few indications of success.

For some time prior to the last annual meeting, it had been felt to be desirable that the Offices of the Association should be removed from Warwick-square into one of the principal thoroughfares of the City; and an opportunity occurring of obtaining suitable premises at No. 4, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, the Committee entered into possession of them in June last. They believe that this change, by the greater publicity which it has given to the society, has afforded satisfaction to their friends, and will be attended with considerable advantage.

The Committee, in common with other institutions, have had to lament the loss of two of their number, in the persons of Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Payne—men than whom none were held in higher esteem, either for attachment to, or enlightened advocacy of, our principles. Mr. George William Alexander, Mr. Henry Child, and Mr. Frederick Clarke, having also resigned, from inability to attend the weekly sittings of the Committee, a new election took place in September last, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen to supply the vacancies thus created; viz., Thomas Thompson, Esq., Poundsford-park; Nathaniel Griffin, Esq., Temple; William Edwards, Esq., Denmark-hill; Rev. D. Katerns, Hackney; and the Secretary, Mr. Richard, one of the Auditors, has also since resigned, leaving a vacancy which has yet to be supplied.

Proceeding to a detailed report of their operations, the Committee commence with the metropolis and its suburbs, where their efforts have been considerably increased during the year. At the commencement of the winter it was resolved to hold, in addition to the usual autumnal meeting, a monthly public meeting in the metropolitan boroughs successively. This plan they have been enabled both to complete and to extend, meetings having been held in the following places:—

Hanover-square Rooms, Hammersmith, Lambeth, Hackney, Kingsland, Whitechapel, Southwark, Peckham, Kennington, Greenwich, Marylebone (two), and Islington.

In addition, lectures have been delivered at—

Brentford (two), Tooting, Bethnal-green, Woolwich, Deptford, Stockwell, Tottenham, Richmond, and Stoke Newington.

The circumstances attending both meetings and lectures have been highly gratifying. The audiences assembled in these various districts have been in all cases good, and in most very numerous. The meetings, in particular, have usually been held in the largest public buildings to be obtained for the purpose, and have displayed a degree of earnestness, in relation to this subject, sufficient to justify the belief that the metropolis will be pre-

pared to take the lead in the great struggle for ecclesiastical freedom.

The extension of their principles, by deputations to the provincial towns, is a department of their labours to which the Committee attach a very high importance, as the most effective mode of arousing public attention, and stimulating individual zeal, throughout the length and breadth of the land. They report, therefore, with peculiar pleasure, that in this respect the exertions of last season have been not only sustained, but greatly extended, during that which has now closed. In England, ninety towns have been thus visited; for the most part, by deputations consisting of two gentlemen. Fifty-seven lectures have also been delivered in various towns and villages by Mr. Kingsley, whose labours—which have this year been unusually arduous—have, as the Committee are glad to believe, proved of essential service to the Association. They wish, also, to have the pleasure of publicly acknowledging the valuable aid rendered by Mr. Thompson, M.P., Messrs. Clarke, Miall, Tillett, Vincent Plint; and the Rev. Messrs. Burnet, Barrett, Brown, Clapp, Davids, Forster, Grant, Green, Hinton, Katterns, Kirtland, Leask, Pryce, Robinson, and Toller, as members of the several deputations, and to express their earnest hope that other gentlemen will be induced to render similar assistance, and thereby enable them to occupy ground which has hitherto been necessarily untouched.

They have much gratification in further reporting, that concurrently with their exertions in England they have been enabled to embrace a portion of Wales and of Scotland within the sphere of their operations during the year. In October last, nine towns in South Wales were visited by Mr. Miall, who, besides addressing, throughout, large and most enthusiastic audiences, obtained, for the society, an amount of pecuniary support, and elicited a manifestation of earnest feeling in its favour, which lead the Committee to the conclusion, that by thorough organization the Principality would furnish to the Association an important accession of strength.

The deputation to Scotland have given the Committee a most favourable report of their reception, north of the Tweed. Their visit was necessarily a hurried one, and extended only to the five principal cities of that kingdom—Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Glasgow. Many other places were anxious to secure the services of the deputation, and had their other engagements admitted of it, they might have spent a month in Scotland with advantage. The meetings held in the cities already mentioned, were without exception large—and might be described, without exaggeration, as magnificent. Scotland, the birth-place of the modern controversy of voluntarism, is destined to play no mean part in the present movement. The deputation report a general readiness on the part of the people to unite with the Association in the adoption of practical measures for forcing the State-church question upon the attention of the Legislature. The Committee look to Scotland with earnest hope—and they trust that, by wise and forbearing counsels, and energy of purpose, the entire force of Anti-state-church conviction in that country may be prevailed upon to march against the common foe under the same banner, and in a spirit of mutually confiding and fraternal co-operation.

The following statement of the different localities, geographically arranged, in which meetings have been held, or lectures delivered, under the auspices of the Committee, since the last Report, will enable the Council to form some estimate of the practical working of the Association:—

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Luton.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Brill, Haddenham, Newport Pagnell, Princes Risborough, Stoney Stratford.
BERKSHIRE.—Reading.
CORNWALL.—Falmouth, Launceston, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, Truro.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Royston, Upwell, Wisbeach (2).
CHESHIRE.—Chester (2), Northwich, Winsford.
DERBYSHIRE.—Alfreton, Belper, Chesterfield, Derby (2), Ilkeston, Ripley, Wirksworth.
DEVONSHIRE.—Kingsbridge, Tavistock.
ESSEX.—Billericay, Brentwood, Braintree, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Colchester, Dunmow, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Southminster, Woodham Ferris.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Cheltenham, Dursley, Ebley, Fairford, Gloucester, Kingstunley, Stroud, Stonehouse, Wootton-under-Edge.
HAMPSHIRE.—Southampton.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—Bishop's Stortford, St. Alban's (2), Markyate Street, Hitchin.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Kington, Leominster (2), Ross.
KENT.—Dartford, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich.
LANCASHIRE.—Accrington, Ashton, Blackburn, Burnley, Haslington, Lancaster, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Wigan.
LEICESTER.—Leicester, Market Harborough.
LINCOLN.—Boston, Horncastle, Lincoln.
MIDDLESEX.—Bethnal-green, Brentford, Hackney, Hammersmith, Islington, Kingsland, Marylebone (2), Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Uxbridge, Whitechapel, Westminster.
NORTHAMPTON.—Aldwinkle, Braunstone, Bugbrook, Daventry, Harpole, Kettering, Long Buckby, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Thrapstone, Wellingborough.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham (2).
OXFORDSHIRE.—Crendon, Thame.
SALOP.—Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry.
SOMERSET.—Bath, Bristol, Taunton, Wellington.
STAFFORD.—Burton-upon-Trent, Bilston (2), Dudley (2), Eccle-hall, Hanley, Rugeley, Tutbury, West Bromwich (2), Wolverhampton, Wednesbury.
SURREY.—Kennington, Lambeth, Peckham, Richmond, Stockwell, Southwark, Tooting.
WORCESTER.—Evesham, Pershore, Stourbridge.
WARWICK.—Birmingham (4), Rugby.
YORKSHIRE.—Barnsley, Beverley, Bradford, Bramley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Farsley, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Pontefract, Scarborough, Wakefield, York (2).
WALES.—Carmarthen, Cardiff, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, Llanelli, Milford Haven, Newport, Pontypool, Swansea, Wrexham.
SCOTLAND.—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth.

In reviewing these their public labours, this Committee feel constrained to express their gratitude to God at the measure of success with which they have been attended. They do not wish to conceal that some of the difficulties which they have had to encounter still remain to be overcome, and that there are many whose co-operation has still to be gained; yet the accessions which each year is bringing to their ranks, inspires them with the hope that the period is approaching when all who avowedly hold their principles will unite with them, and, as a compact phalanx, move forward to obtain the practical recognition of them by the legislature. Of the rapid change which is being effected in the public mind, the operations of the Association enable the Committee to speak with the utmost confidence. Upwards of 200 meet-

ings, of various kinds, have been held in connexion with the society during the year. In the great majority of instances they have been attended by very large audiences, and in some, according to the assurance of parties on the spot, by audiences larger than could have been gathered together on any other public question. Even cathedral and other towns, in which clerical influence is predominant, have proved no exception to this rule; while the agricultural population have rivalled that of the manufacturing districts in their emphatic condemnation of the State-church system, and hamlets and villages have caught the enthusiasm of the cities and the towns. The attendance of Churchmen, sometimes considerable, has become a common but important feature in these public assemblies, and the clergy, and other supporters of the Establishment, have occasionally felt it to be expedient to enter the arena of discussion, although in no case have the resolutions failed to receive the support of overwhelming majorities. The meetings have also received an increased share of attention on the part of the newspaper press, which, in addition to publishing reports, has not unfrequently made them the subject of editorial comment.

The Committee cannot announce, as they would gladly have done, that the increase in the publishing department has kept pace with the multiplication of their platform efforts; but as the issuing of new tracts would have obliged them to abridge the number of meetings and lectures, they have continued to circulate those already published, in the hope that they will be able to give special attention to the subject in the forthcoming year; and also be furnished with adequate means for supplying the acknowledged deficiency.

While thus occupied in the agitation of the general question, the Committee have been careful to watch the progress of events in their bearing upon the principles advocated by the Association. In their last Report it was intimated that the Committee had taken steps for obtaining a division in the House of Commons on the annual grant to Poor Protestant Dissenting ministers, known as the *Regium Donum*. They have now to report that, on the 23rd of August last, Mr. Lushington, M.P., in accordance with the notice which he had given, moved that the vote be struck out of the Miscellaneous Estimates. In this motion he was ably supported by Col. Thompson, and Messrs. Fox, Kershaw, Thompson, Bright, Hume, Muntz, Wyld, and Crawford; the task of defending the grant being left to the Prime Minister alone. It has been generally admitted that the subject then underwent a more searching discussion, and that the opposition was of a more determined character, than on any former occasion; and though, on a division, but 28 members voted with Mr. Lushington, and 60 in favour of the grant, the Committee believe that the occurrence of the debate (a complete report of which they were enabled to lay before the public), and the comments which have since appeared in some of the public journals, have been valuable, not only as an unequivocal protest against the reception of public money, in whatever shape, by any religious body, but will have materially aided in ultimately removing from Dissenters the reproach to which the grant in question has undeservedly exposed them. Mr. Lushington has given notice of his intention to renew his motion during the present session, when the Committee will be prepared to render him similar support.

The success of the measure for increasing the endowment of Maynooth College, and the evident tendency of recent legislation to the adoption of the principle of extending Government support to all religious bodies, had, to a considerable extent, prepared the public mind for the advocacy, in influential quarters, of the policy of subsidizing, out of the public funds, the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. It was not, however, until the summer of last year, that the proposal assumed such a shape as to excite any serious apprehension. It was then that the concurrent declarations of leading men of all political parties, and the intimations, indirect or explicit, of the public press, justified the belief on the part of the Committee, that such a measure was in contemplation by the Government—a belief which was afterwards confirmed by the information received by them, that the bill for the purpose was actually in existence. Fully alive to the importance of preparing the public mind, by timely warning, for the struggle to which such a measure must needs have given rise, the Committee, after careful deliberation, adopted and published a series of resolutions, setting forth the broad principles on which, alone, in their judgment, the opposition of Anti-state-churchmen could be consistently and successfully urged. These resolutions were at once forwarded to their friends throughout the country, accompanied by a circular, urging the duty of forming in every locality such an organization as would give the most effective expression to public opinion so soon as the intentions of the Government should be authoritatively announced. In addition to these precautionary steps, it was also deemed right to give considerable prominence to the subject at the meetings convened by the Association, and to take advantage of the facilities which they afforded for diffusing such information as would best prepare the public for entering, if needful, upon a determined and successful agitation. These efforts were continued until just prior to the opening of the present Session of Parliament, when influenced, to some extent, it may be presumed, by public opinion, as expressed at Parliamentary elections, and through other channels, the Government were understood to have abandoned for the present the idea of bringing forward the objectionable scheme. The Committee do not feel called upon to inquire whether such abandonment should be regarded as but a temporary concession, or as a decisive defeat. It is enough that they remind the Council of the duty of exercising the utmost vigilance in relation to it, and at the same time call their attention to the grave significance of the fact that a large section of the supporters of Church establishments, both among statesmen and journalists, have committed themselves to the approval of a policy involving principles antagonistic to those upon which such institutions have usually been based.

The Committee have the satisfaction of reporting that, notwithstanding the long continued depression of trade, which has more or less affected all contributions to public objects, the ordinary income of the society has continued to increase. At the same time, they think it right to intimate, that the present scale of subscriptions is barely sufficient to carry on their operations, and that not without constant anxiety, and an undue waste of strength; while they have been altogether prevented

availing themselves of many opportunities daily presented for the successful advocacy of their principles.

They submit that the time has now come when a much larger expenditure is absolutely required to retain and improve the advantages already gained. The employment of one or two additional lecturers has become a necessity increasingly evident. The more frequent publication and wider distribution of popular tracts, and the freer use of the public press, are of equal importance, but they are wants which cannot be supplied, until the friends of the Association are prepared for greater liberality than has yet been shown. And they appeal, with confidence, to what has been already achieved by comparatively small means as justifying an urgent appeal for greater.

The Committee have to make reference to but two other topics before closing their Report. In May, 1850, will be convened the second Triennial Conference, when the constitution of the society, and its plans of action, will once more be submitted to the revision of its supporters. To such a gathering, the Committee look forward with the assurance that it will equal, and with the hope that it will surpass, both in interest and importance, those which have preceded it; and with that view, they solicit from the Council such practical suggestions as may aid them in the work of preparation during the year.

They beg further to submit for consideration, whether the period has not arrived when that large and rapidly-increasing portion of the community who are desirous to obtain a separation of the Church from the State may not, with advantage, give a formal expression to their wishes, by petitioning the House of Commons. They are quite aware that such a demonstration could produce no immediate effect upon that House, as at present constituted; but they leave it with the Council to determine whether it might not serve to place our principles definitely before those who are, as yet, but little acquainted with them—to put the subject in a more practical shape than it has yet assumed—and to prepare both Parliament and the public for the legislative conflicts which must precede a final victory.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.—The Executive Committee congratulate you on the many favourable omens which mark the present position of this great controversy; yet would they keep alive, both in themselves and in you, the consciousness, that a course of laborious effort and unwearying zeal is still before them, as the only pathway to success. To regard what has been already effected as more than the foundation of an edifice which has yet to be reared, would be to fall into a fatal error. A mass of ignorance, misconception, and prejudice, has yet to be assailed and removed. The impressions already produced have to be renewed and deepened. Unwelcome truths must continue to be poured into unwilling ears; and, even in professed allies, there is to be kindled the noble ardour, befitting the advocates of so great a cause. The magnitude of the enterprise is too palpable to be disguised. Let us devote to it our best energies, in the faith that it will be prospered by Him whose honour we believe it will so largely promote, convinced that "in due time we shall reap if we faint not."

After the reading of the Report, which was received amid much cheering,

Dr. PRICE, the Treasurer, then presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
By balance in hand	115 11 0	Public Meetings and Lectures	370 16 8
Subscriptions & Donations	1,581 14 4	Travelling Expenses	276 3 8
Books Sold	79 6 11	Advertising	87 15 11
		Printing and Binding	179 1 6
		Rent, Furnishing, Coals, Cleaning, &c.	123 11 2
		Salaries	399 13 0
		Postage, Carriage, &c.	36 15 2
		Stationery	23 18 8
		Expenses of Local Committees	64 9 8
		Reporting, Parliamentary Papers, Law expenses, and Sundries	25 18 8
		Balance in hand	188 8 2
Total	£1,776 12 3	Total	£1,776 12 3

Dr. Price, referring to the balance in hand, said that there were liabilities fully equal to the amount.

Mr. BAILIE STOTT, of Edinburgh, then moved, and E. S. ROBINSON, Esq., of Bristol, seconded the following resolution:—

That the Reports of the Executive Committee and of the Treasurer, now presented, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

After some conversation, opened by Dr. Cox, on a reference to Scotland contained in the Report, and the alteration of the passage objected to, as it appears above, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. Cox next moved:—

That the Council deeply laments the loss sustained by the Association in the death of the Rev. Dr. Payne and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, two of the members of the Executive Committee; that in expressing sincere admiration of their eminent literary acquirements and high Christian character, it desires specially to cherish the recollection as well of their enlightened attachments to the most decided principles of Nonconformity, as of the unshrinking fidelity with which, on all occasions, they were prepared to avow and practically apply them.

For Dr. Payne he entertained the strongest feeling of friendship and admiration, as a scholar and a Christian. Dr. Hamilton stood almost unequalled for intellect and learning. Both of them were warmly attached to the Anti-state-church cause.

The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON seconded the resolution, with an expression of warmest admiration and attachment to the late Dr. Hamilton, to which he could hardly trust himself to give expression.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Business Committee then brought up a report of the order of proceedings, according to which—

The Rev. W. J. CROSS, of Bristol, moved the third resolution:—

That this Council has much pleasure in uniting with the Executive Committee in acknowledging the effective services of the gentlemen composing the various deputations sent forth by the Association during the past year; and it expresses its earnest hope, that others equally qualified will be in-

duced to render similar aid, and thereby enable the Committee to extend as well as to sustain their operations.

The Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution.

Mr. MIALI said, that the Committee had received more help, in the way of deputations, during the last, than in any previous year; but it was still impossible to cover the ground open to them, unless several well-qualified gentlemen would seriously undertake to assist the comparatively few individuals upon whom the labour had hitherto fallen very heavily. The moral influence of the movement would also be increased by thus extending its agency.

Mr. GREEN added, that deputations might be greatly aided, locally, by gentlemen undertaking to second this effort, in applying for contributions.

The Rev. W. J. CROSS, of Bristol, confirmed Mr. Green's view, and suggested the importance of rendering the effect produced by the visit of deputations more permanent. He also informed the Council of the undeniable progress which the Association had made in Bristol.

Mr. BAINES, of Leicester, thought, notwithstanding, that local efforts were greatly increased in efficiency by the presence of parties immediately representing the Association.

Dr. PRICE said, that he was very anxious to get gentlemen in the country to understand that they must not look to the Executive Committee for everything; it was only by local effort that the work could be conducted to a successful issue. They must take the matter into their own hands. He thought it right to say that the Committee felt themselves to be laid under a great obligation to Mr. Miall and to Mr. Burnet, for a very large expenditure of their time in carrying on this work [cheers], and he regretted that the state of his health prevented his rendering similar aid.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL complained that the deputations were almost invariably composed of ministers; he thought laymen should share more largely in the work [hear, hear].

Mr. ARSLEY PELLATT, as a layman, acknowledged the justice of the last remark. For himself, he should be happy to render service of any kind, did his modesty allow him to believe himself qualified as Mr. Miall had described. He quite concurred with Mr. Baines as to the importance of deputations staying to canvass.

Mr. HINTON said, it was impossible for deputations to remain so long at one place; and a collector would not be able to follow them quickly enough to profit by the impression they produced.

Mr. DENCE inquired respecting local organization. After some remarks respecting local committees, the resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Rev. W. FORSTER then moved a resolution, authorizing the Executive Committee to decide upon the time and place for holding the second triennial conference in May, 1850. He had no doubt that the next conference would be one of a very important character. The recent secessions from the State Church, so far from permitting Anti-state-churchmen to be inactive, would only give them more to do.

Rev. F. TRESTRAIL seconded the motion.

Objection was taken to this resolution, that it made no reference to the constitution of the Conference, which, according to the laws of the society, ought to be decided by the Council at that meeting. On this it was proposed that the Committee should be empowered to provide for that also. In the discussion which followed, and in which Mr. MIALI, Dr. PRICE, Mr. STOCK, Mr. STOVEL, Mr. HINTON, Mr. PRICE, Mr. NORRIS, and Mr. G. R. MIALI, were the speakers, a strong objection was expressed to the Council's thus delegating its functions. Ultimately the resolution was amended and adopted in the following form:—

That this Council, at its rising, do adjourn to the call of the Committee, with a view of determining the constitution of the second triennial Conference, and the time and place of meeting, in accordance with the rules of the Association.

Mr. HINTON then moved the fifth resolution:—

That this Council has heard with satisfaction the result of the efforts made by the Executive Committee to represent to the House of Commons, the strong hostility of the great body of Dissenters to the continuance of the Parliamentary grant for the relief of Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales; that it regards the unequivocal protest presented in their name on the occasion of the recent debate as fully vindicating them from the suspicion of connivance at a violation of their avowed principles; but that it nevertheless highly approves of the determination of the Executive Committee to renew the opposition to the grant in the present session.

The Council would doubtless be gratified to know that Mr. Lushington was prepared to repeat the experiment of last year, and had spontaneously given the requisite notice. With the strongest hostility to the grant as a deep stain upon their consistency, he (Mr. Hinton) had not the slightest feeling of alienation from the brethren who yet consented to receive or distribute the grant.

Mr. STOVEL seconded the resolution.

Mr. GREEN remarked, that the motion made no reference to the Irish *Regium Donum*, which amounted to £37,000 per annum, while England and Wales together received only £1,600.

Mr. MIALI said, that the circumstances differed somewhat in the two countries, for in the case of Ireland there was no inconsistency, as the ministers who took the money were ministers of the Presbyterian Establishment; whereas, in England, it was given to poor Dissenting ministers, and therefore involved the character of the whole body.

Dr. PRICE, in proposing the sixth resolution, congratulated the Council on the fact, that the funds of the Association had steadily progressed, from year to year, up to the present point; presenting, in that respect, a marked contrast to the fate of other Dissenting organization. It started with an income of £600, exclusive of £400 contributed to the expenses of the first Conference; the second year it rose to

£833; the third, it reached £1,200; the fourth, including £817, contributed to the expenses of the second Conference, £1,485; and this year, without any such fund, £1,662. This, however, was insignificant when compared with the greatness of their object, and the present position of the question. It was impossible to sit weekly in Committee without receiving impressions of certain things—some of them impressions of a very painful kind. One was, that there were perpetually opening up to the society fields, which it was invited to occupy and cultivate, but on which it was compelled to turn its back, just simply for want of money. There were, also, modes of operation continually suggesting themselves, from which they were compelled to abstain. They ought to publish more tracts, and to employ more lecturers. Mr. Kingsley had laboured to the utmost extent of his ability—ever ready to fulfil the instructions of the Committee and the requirements of the country; but three or four other gentlemen could be, and ought to be, fully employed. The friends of this society must keep this money question constantly before them. They must regard this as a religious question—for such, to his own mind, it did most seriously and solemnly appear—and as such he would ever seek to exhibit it to others. They must furnish those sinews of their peaceful war, without which its operations could not be conducted, nor its triumph secured [applause].

Mr. THWAITES, in seconding the motion, suggested that ministers would afford valuable aid to the Association, by making collections in their chapels on its behalf, from which moral as well as pecuniary strength would be derived.

Mr. NORRIS, of Bristol, Dr. Cox, and other gentlemen, argued the necessity of including in the printed subscription list the names of subscribers of a smaller amount than 10s. per year; and it was understood that the subject should be considered by the Committee.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. MIALI proposed the seventh resolution:—

That, looking to the rapid growth of opinion in favour of the separation of the Church from the State, and the tendency of events still further to influence the public mind, this Council is of opinion that the period has arrived when the subject should be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature; it, therefore, requests the Executive Committee, in its future proceedings, to adopt such measures as it may deem desirable for promoting the presentation of petitions to the House of Commons.

He said that the policy of the Association had hitherto been to train up a force for the accomplishment of its object; convinced that it could only be successfully conducted by men deeply imbued with the appreciation and love of the truth; and only when such men were numerous, active, and well organized, could they encounter the legislature and statesmen of the day. They had now been at work five years. They had brought up Dissenters to their mark, and had secured much of public attention and sympathy. It was now to be considered whether they had not pursued this course long enough—whether they might not enter, cautiously and judiciously, upon another department of their great enterprise [hear, hear]. He believed that it was time to begin to act upon the legislature, with whom, at last, the ultimate settlement of the question must rest. Petitioning was, after all, the first and simplest mode of action; and, notwithstanding the aristocratic constitution of the House of Commons, could effect something. It would accustom members to the sound of the phrase, "Separation of Church and State," and relieve their own friends from the necessity of using circumlocution in alluding to the matter. He would recommend the getting-up of petitions signed by twenty persons, urging in language, according to the particular sentiments of the petitioners. This would excite remarks in the House, which again would be reflected by the press—it would give constant opportunity for conversation—would employ the earnest young men of the Nonconformist body—and even develop the latent sympathy of some more liberal legislators.

Mr. SWAINE seconded the resolution. A discussion of considerable length ensued on the resolution, but as our present space will not allow of an extension of our report, and the subject is an important one, we shall continue the report of the remaining proceedings in our second edition. We may however state, that the resolution was finally adopted.

HALIFAX.—A very numerous attended public meeting of this association was held in Zion Chapel day-school, on Tuesday evening, Frank Crossley, Esq., in the chair. Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. E. Mellor, James Pridie, and Mr. E. Lumley, were the principal speakers. The first gentleman uttered many plain and striking remarks in the course of a very interesting speech, and was tremendously cheered both on rising to address the meeting and on concluding his speech. He said, the society would be well named, if called "The Clergyman's Emancipation Act." Thanks were voted to Mr. Miall and to the chairman.—*Leeds Times*. [The *Leeds Mercury* contains a lengthened report of the meeting, but the pressure of more important intelligence prevents us making use of it.]

WISBEACH.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., a numerous attended and highly interesting meeting was held at the theatre, in furtherance of the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, when J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., of London, and the Rev. G. W. Barrett, of Royston, attended as a deputation from the parent society. Thomas Dawbarn, Esq., occupied the chair, and conducted the business of the evening with considerable ability and much Christian feeling. The eloquent addresses of the deputation produced a powerful impression upon the audience, and called forth repeated expressions of lively sympathy and warm approbation. Resolu-

tions condemnatory of all legislation by secular government in ecclesiastical affairs, of the establishment of a compulsory system of religion in our colonial dependencies, and of strong sympathy with the Rev. James Shore, now incarcerated in St. Thomas's Gaol, Exeter, for disobedience to episcopal authority, were unanimously passed; and the meeting broke up at a late hour, highly gratified with the evident progress of Anti-state-church principles in the quiet town of Wisbeach.

UPWELL.—On the following evening, Wednesday, the 25th, Mr. Kingsley addressed a crowded audience in the Baptist Chapel, at Upwell, a small town, a few miles distant from Wisbeach. He then explained the principles and object of the Association, and advocated the necessity of a steady and determined support of those principles by every one who was a friend to true religion, and who desired to see the moral progress of society. He also entered fully into the political bearing of the question, ably exhibiting the injury done to the general interests of the people by exposing the falsifications in those statistics of the finance department of the State Church, which have already been elicited by Parliament. Thomas Dawbarn, Esq., presided on the occasion; and, at the conclusion of the address, the Rev. James Porter made some excellent remarks.

ROYSTON.—On Monday evening week, a meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held at Mr. Luke's barn, Kneesworth-street, Royston. Though the day had been wet, this immense barn was filled in every part by half-past six o'clock, the time announced for the commencement of the meeting. The chair was ably filled by W. H. Nash, Esq., who, in his opening speech, explained the constitution and objects of the society. On the platform were almost all the Dissenting ministers of the neighbourhood, and a considerable number of the more respectable Dissenting laymen. The barn was admirably fitted up, and reflected great credit upon the friends who had the management of the whole matter. There must have been 1,000 persons present. The meeting was kept up with great spirit till about half-past nine o'clock, and ended with "three cheers for the Melbourn victims," which were given with great enthusiasm. We regret that the large demands upon our space prevent us from giving a report of this interesting meeting, which was addressed by the chairman, the Rev. W. G. Barrett, J. Kingsley, Esq., the Rev. R. E. Forsaith, and the Rev. A. C. Wright, of Melbourn. The last-named speaker, in referring to the Church-rate contest in Melbourn, said:—

I feel that it would be unjust towards my brethren in the ministry, were I not to express my grateful appreciation of their kind and generous sympathy with me during the whole period of the persecution to which I have been exposed. It is not merely the loss of my cloak and other things, which have this day been publicly sold to a friend of the church, as by law established, and for the benefit of the said church—this loss is a trivial matter in comparison with the disturbance of personal and relative comfort, arising from the long-continued threatening of imprisonment, uttered again and again by the supporters of the State Church, to frighten me and others into paying a tax as sinful as it was odious in the eyes of every good man who values either civil or religious liberty.

A petition for the liberation of Mr. Shore, previously prepared, was proposed for the adoption of the meeting, and, after being agreed upon, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, the whole body of the densely-packed multitude holding up both hands in token of their heartfelt earnestness and high appreciation of his public spirit and generous sympathy with the cause of civil and religious liberty.

CASE OF MR. SHORE.

MR. SHORE IN PRISON.—We are happy to say that Mr. Shore continues in excellent health, cheered and solaced by the affectionate solicitude of his wife and daughter. His chief anxiety is to give a suitable response to all the kind and sustaining addresses and letters which he still receives. Among the visitors this week have been gentlemen from Liverpool, Yorkshire, and Dorchester; the latter with an address, delivered by the Rev. J. H. Davis, B.A., as a deputation from the County Association. There has been a deputation with an address from Bodmin; and on Thursday the Tiverton people sent their address of condolence. From Scotland Mr. Shore has received addresses from various bodies of the Free Church, and also from a vast public meeting in Glasgow. From Wales there have been three addresses, one of which was from Swansea—voted at a public meeting presided over by the mayor. Ireland has spoken through a public meeting in Dublin, who have sent a letter of condolence, and also a petition to Parliament, to alter the law. The Marquis of Westmeath is to present the petition to the Lords.—*Western Times.*

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—On Friday, April 27, a large and respectable meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms on behalf of the Rev. James Shore. The chair was taken by the Rev. George Henry Davis, of Bristol, and an eloquent statement of the case having been made by the Rev. Wm. Gregory, of Clifton, a resolution expressive of sympathy with Mr. Shore, and a petition praying for his immediate and unconditional release, as also for the abolition of ecclesiastical courts, were unanimously adopted. The resolution was moved by the Rev. J. Barton, and seconded by Mr. Rodway; the petition by the Rev. W. Hopkins, and seconded by Mr. Sturge. From the manner in which Anti-state-church sentiments were cheered, it was evident the meeting was quite prepared to adopt a petition for the disuniting of Church and State.

THE QUESTION OF COSTS.—At a meeting of the Dorset Association of Congregational Churches, held at Bridport, on the 19th of April, the following, amongst other resolutions, was adopted in reference to Mr. Shore's case:—

That it appears to this meeting that the costs incurred on the part of the prosecution are undoubtedly a legal debt, and, therefore, unrighteous as the law is by which the Bishop of Exeter has gained his victory over Mr. Shore, those costs ought to be discharged, in order that Mr. Shore may be as speedily as possible released in a legal manner.

The question of the payment of Mr. Shore's costs is, undoubtedly, one requiring immediate settlement, and we are glad to find that a special meeting of the London committee is to be held this afternoon, to take the matter into consideration. We shall probably be able to announce their decision in our second edition of to-morrow.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Rev. Mr. Jordan, vicar of Enstone, was engaged by the Wesleyans to preach a missionary sermon on Thursday evening, for their society, at the Rev. T. Mortimer's chapel, Gray's-inn-lane. A few days since, however, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer received a letter from the Bishop of London, forbidding the use of his chapel for such a purpose. Mr. Mortimer wrote a letter in reply, urging the claims of the Wesleyans, their attachment to the Church, their many missions in heathen lands, where no church missionary had set his foot, and begged his lordship to re-consider his decision. The reply, however, was peremptory, and the sermon was not preached. The *Christian Times* mentions a report that, when Mr. Mortimer had the Bishop's second letter, he dressed himself in canonicals, and sat up all night, constantly repeating to himself—"Poor Shore!" "Dear Brother Shore!" "Would that I had gone with thee!" "One day it will come to that!"

A HINT TO THE REV. CLOTWORTHY GILMOUR AND CO.—It deserves the notice of Mr. Noel's reviewers, that the circumstance of his book "having been assailed at once so generally, so unfairly, so acrimoniously, and so feebly," is mentioned by Mr. Dodson, in his "Brief Reasons for leaving the English Establishment," as having strongly tended to confirm him in his long-cherished prepossessions against the State-church.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND THE STERLING CLUB.—The *Record* states that the Bishop of Oxford, on representations made to him of the injurious effect of his connexion with the Sterling Club, in consequence of the sceptical opinions entertained by its founder, the late Rev. John Sterling, has withdrawn his name from the society.

THE CHURCHWARDENS AT FAULT.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—On Saturday last, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, of Walthamstow, was summoned before a bench of magistrates, at Great Ilford, in Essex, to answer to the complaint of Messrs. Bull and Webb, Churchwardens of Woodford, for refusing and neglecting to pay a Church-rate, said to be due by him to them. The rate was put in, in due form, as evidence. Mr. Clarke claimed that the summons be dismissed, upon the following grounds:—he was a non-resident, and the law required, according to Burn's "Justice," a high authority with Churchwardens, that the rate must be charged on the occupying tenant, and not the landlord; and also that there was no power vested in the Churchwardens to compound for the payment of a Church-rate, as they had done in this instance; and a third objection was taken; viz., that if even the landlord was liable, then the superior landlord was the party liable. In this case the party summoned was the lessee. The ground most strongly urged, was the illegality of compounding with landlords for the payment of a Church-rate, which, Mr. Clarke contended, could no more be done than compounding a felony, so careful had the authorities been of the Church. The magistrates ruled the objections were fatal; and their opinion being supported by the clerk, their legal adviser, the summons was dismissed, the chairman good-naturedly remarking that Mr. Clarke had read the wardens a very good lesson. As it is very customary to rate landlords instead of the occupier, and to compound, as in the matter of poor-rates, with them; it follows that rates so made are illegal, and that landlords so charged are not liable. There were two or three singular and rather ridiculous coincidences which some wag at the bench turned to account in this business. Messrs. Bull and Webb had summoned besides Mr. Clarke, persons of the names of Bullock and Reid. The Bullock did not appear to the roaring of the Bull, or feared being caught by the Webb—the Reid had flown another way, and the only recusant who appeared, slipped through, and, as the wag remarked, made the Bull look like a great calf.

THE PEACE CONGRESS IN PARIS.—We understand that M. de Lamartine has accepted the office of Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the approaching Peace Congress in Paris. The *Birmingham Mercury* says:—"We believe that the next Peace Congress is to be held in Paris some time about August, and we propose that arrangements shall be immediately entered into for the purpose of taking into Paris upon that occasion, some twenty or thirty thousand of English people. Suppose Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Hume, Thompson, Sturge, and some few others, will agree to become a central committee, and that the friends of peace in each town will form sub or local committees to assist them; all the arrangements to be made by the central committee, or by some party acting under their control, and the local committees, being composed of parties of local eminence, would sell tickets and give any information that might be required."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEAMINGTON.—The first stone of the new church in the Holly-walk, in this town, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, April 24th, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, by the Rev. Henry Batchelor. The edifice will be in the style of architecture prevalent in the time of Henry VII. The principal elevation, forming the entrance to the church, will be constructed of press red brick, interlaced with blue; and the whole of the dressings, windows, doorways, and ornamental carvings, are intended to be of Bath stone. The front shows a principal centre window of five lights, with very full tracery, supported on either side by massive and enriched buttresses. The doorways on each side will form the entrances both to the body of the building and the staircases leading to the gallery. It is intended that the ground-floor shall be fitted up entirely with open seats, as also the gallery, to be constructed with red deal, stained in imitation of oak, and varnished. The gallery is placed across the edifice transversely, facing the rostrum, or preaching place, which is a kind of ornamental desk, placed upon a raised dais of five steps, by which it is approached on either side and in front. The church is designed to hold a thousand persons; but, at present, one-fifth of the building will be partitioned off for schools, which, by removing the partition, can be easily rendered available for the wants of an increasing congregation. The whole extent of the building, from north to south, will be 72 feet, and from east to west, 47 feet. The principals of the roof will be framed in red deal, wrought and filled with tracery, and supported by octagon columns, which will be finished with ornamental capitals, and extend down the aisles. The whole of the rafters and other timbers will be shown, finished with enriched cornices, at the junction of the roof with the wall. Every part of those timbers will be stained in a similar manner to the seats already described. There will be four two-light windows on either side, to light the body of the church, with Gothic tracery, in style and design equal to the principal window on the north. The buttresses before alluded to, will terminate with handsomely-crocheted pinnacles and finials, the gable being surmounted with an enriched cross. The frontage will be completed with a dwarf-wall, ornamental wrought-iron palisadings, piers, and gates, in front of each entrance-door. The church is to be finished and opened about the 1st of October. The whole is under the superintendence of D. G. Squirhill, Esq., architect. After the service on the ground was over, nearly 400 persons adjourned to tea at the Music Hall. In the evening, a large public meeting was held. The Rev. William Forster; Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick; Rev. N. Rowton, of Coventry; Rev. M. Caston, of Stratford-on-Avon; Rev. H. Batchelor, the minister of the congregation; &c. &c., were present on the occasion. The Rev. William Forster addressed the numerous auditory on the necessity of improving Congregational architecture, and congratulated the Rev. H. Batchelor and his friends on raising a structure adapted to the cultivated taste of the times. The Rev. H. Batchelor addressed the meeting on the origin, progress, and destiny of Nonconformity, tracing the philosophy of its movements throughout the history of the Christian Church.

SABBATH SCHOOL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A numerous attended meeting of the friends of the above society, was held, to celebrate its fifth anniversary, on Wednesday evening last, at the North London Schools, Calthorpe-street, D. W. Wire, Esq. in the chair. In opening the business, the chairman congratulated the meeting upon the growing prosperity of the society, remarking that it was calculated to do much good, combining, as it did, Christian instruction with Christian charity. Its supporters were, for the most part, connected with Sunday-schools. The object was, chiefly, to give some of the comforts of life to the sick or destitute parents of the scholars, and thus to exalt the moral dignity of the Sunday-school work, but was also extended to others who were not so connected. He sincerely trusted the society would continue to increase the number of its friends, and extend its usefulness far and wide. The honorary secretary then read the report, urging the claims of the society upon the Christian public, but especially upon every Sunday-school teacher, and instancing some of the numerous cases in which it had been the means of saving the honest but unfortunate poor from utter ruin, and placing them in a position of comfort and independence. The receipts of the past year, amounted to £78 10s. 8d. (nearly double that of last), and the expenditure to £70 12s. 4d., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £8 6s. 4d. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. W. Bevan, J. Branch, J. C. Harrison, D. Martin; Joseph Payne, Esq., W. D. Owen, Esq., and Mr. Carter, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, it separated.

JUBILEE MEETING IN HONOUR OF J. A. HALDANE, ESQ.—On Thursday evening, a number of individuals belonging to the different churches in Edinburgh, as well as from a distance, assembled in the Tabernacle, Leith-walk, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Haldane's ordination. The church and all the passages were crowded to excess, and not less than 2,000 persons were present. The Rev. Dr. Innes, who presided, entered into very interesting details in regard to the state of religion towards the end of the last century, at which period he himself was one of the Established ministers of Stirling. He pointed out the good which had been done by Mr. Haldane, and his late brother, Robert

Haldane, Esq., of Airthrey, and the revival which, by the blessing of God, they were made the instruments of promoting. He also dwelt on the sacrifices they had submitted to in a worldly point of view, and the obloquy to which, for a time, they were exposed. Dr. Innes referred particularly to the itinerancies of Mr. J. A. Haldane all over Scotland in preaching the gospel, the good effects of which could never be sufficiently appreciated. This was confirmed by other speakers from their own personal knowledge, and it was stated that Mr. Haldane was the father of the Independent and Baptist churches in Scotland. Mr. Haldane addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, and was listened to with intense interest, while he took a retrospect of his past labour. He stated that when he began to preach, and for long afterwards, he belonged to the Church of Scotland, and had no desire whatever to promote the interests of any particular sect or denomination, but merely to awaken the attention of his countrymen to the importance of eternity. His account of his visits to Orkney and Shetland, as well as his narrative of his being on one occasion mistaken for a Popish priest, and at another time his being apprehended and carried before the Sheriff of Argyleshire, were listened to with deep interest. The modesty with which these details were given was particularly striking—it being evidently Mr. Haldane's aim to bring forward his own name as little as possible, and to exalt his coadjutors. He concluded by expressing his thankfulness for the mercies he had experienced during the last fifty years, and for being enabled, after leaving the East India Company's naval service, to give up his time to the service of the gospel. A number of ministers and others also addressed the meeting, stating various interesting facts as to the progress of religion, and bearing testimony to the indefatigable labours and disinterested zeal of Mr. Haldane, in devoting his time and talents for so long a period to the cause of the gospel, which he had not only preached without receiving the smallest remuneration, but at a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice, and also providing a church for his congregation free of seat rents and all charges. The Rev. Dr. Glover and Messrs. C. Anderson and Davidson engaged in prayer. It was not the least striking feature to see ministers and others of all the different denominations cordially uniting in expressing the interest they took in the event which was the cause of the meeting.—*Scottish Press*.

EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A public meeting for the promotion of the earlier suspension of business in all trades in Brighton, was held on Tuesday evening week, in that town, the Bishop of the Diocese (Chichester) presiding. So great was the interest excited in the town by the announcement of the meeting, that the Town-hall (which is said to hold 1,400 persons), together with the various avenues leading thereto, was literally crammed. The Bishop was supported by nearly all the clergy and Dissenting ministers of the town; and a deputation—consisting of the Rev. J. Branch, and Mr. Lilwall (the Secretary)—from the Metropolitan Society. The Bishop dwelt upon the high importance to the community of the classes whose interests it was their aim to promote. He considered that the object of the meeting was one which must recommend itself to every well-wisher of the great family of the human race. Hitherto, by means of the late-hour system, the high interests of eternity had been sacrificed to those of the present life. His lordship especially deprecated the practice of late trading on Saturday nights, as he knew it must of necessity seriously interfere with the sacred duties of the Sabbath. He recommended the payment of workmen's wages on Friday evening instead of that of Saturday; his lordship had long been a strenuous advocate of that practice, and felt sure that its general adoption would be productive of the greatest possible good. Several addresses were afterwards delivered by clergymen and others—one, given by the Rev. Mr. Anderson (who went down from London expressly for the purpose of being present at the meeting), was particularly able. Mr. Anderson bore his unequivocal testimony to the avidity with which the assistants of the town had, up to that period, so far as they had had opportunity, applied themselves to improving pursuits. Each speaker urged the discontinuance of the custom of evening shopping as a duty binding upon all; and the patronizing of those shops which should afterwards adopt the early-hour system, was urged upon the audience by one or two of the speakers as a duty equally imperative. The disadvantages to the purchasers attendant upon evening shopping, and the temptations to which young females, especially servants, were subjected, through parading the streets in the evening, were pointed out with equal clearness.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.—We understand that a People's College, similar to that conducted in Sheffield with much perseverance and success by the Rev. R. S. Bayley, now of London, is about to be established in this city. A gentleman of fortune, wishing to benefit the working classes of his native city, has supplied the means for commencing the undertaking. The working classes will have the opportunity of learning the most valuable branches of knowledge at a cheap rate, from masters of first-rate ability, in evening classes. Suitable premises are, we believe, engaged for the purpose, and the Rev. R. S. Bayley will ere long deliver a course of lectures to the inhabitants generally on the subject.—*Norfolk News*.

MORAL EFFECTS OF THE GALLOWES.—A farm-lad at Westow Fen in Cambridgeshire, has lost his life in experimenting on the sensation of hanging.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PULPIT AND THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have lately read, with much pleasure, your notice of Mr. Rylands' work, "The Pulpit and the People," and, by a subsequent perusal of the book itself, have seen how well deserved is the commendation you, in that notice, bestowed. But all do not, it seems, consider the work deserving of commendation. Some of our periodicals, as I infer from what appeared in a review of this book, which the *Eclectic* of this month contains, affect to regard it as unworthy of notice.

This is a subject for our regret; but then, which is by no means to be wondered at, there are Conservative Whigs in the political, and, face answering to face, there are also Conservative Dissenters in the religious world. Whoso toucheth certain matters, which here shall be nameless, toucheth the apple of their eye. No wonder, then, that magazines, which such delight to honour, should refuse their sanction, or withhold their notice, from a book, which, though evidently the production of "an earnest" Christian, yet "followeth not us." But is it not, Sir, high time that conduct so illiberal, so antichristian, should receive that condemnation it deserves, and have a salutary check imposed on it? We have, thanks to the *Nonconformist*, liberty in the religious newspaper, let us also have it in the religious periodical. Such men as Mr. Rylands should be able to address the public, not merely by means of a volume, which must of necessity be limited in its circulation, but also by means of the cheap periodical, which is much more widely diffused.

I would ask, can there, by any possibility, be such a thing as a really independent periodical, whose pages may be open to all? one where, without favouritism, all may make known their sentiments; which shall really be "the friend of the people," and which rather shall partake of Moses's spirit, when he said, "Would God all the Lord's people were prophets"—than of Joshua's, when he said, "My lord Moses, forbid them?" There is, it seems to me, a pressing want for such a periodical. Does the want exist only in your correspondent's imagination? Is such a want, if it exist, likely to be supplied?

I remain, Sir, yours with much respect,
April 19th, 1849. SCRUTINY.

THE RECENT ESCAPE FROM NEWGATE.—On Saturday, at the meeting of the Committee of Aldermen, Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, presented a lengthened report in connexion with the recent escape of the convict Strudwick from Newgate. Strudwick, who is in his 25th year, is known to the gaol authorities and the police as the most skilful burglar of the day. His daring and skill were commensurate to his success, for he was often in the habit of tossing, and playing at skittles, and losing, in the course of an afternoon, from £50 to £100, the whole of which was obtained by robbery. When apprehended, which was for a burglary at Pimlico, a person of the name of Jackson was taken with him, and when arraigned the latter pleaded "guilty," declaring that Strudwick was innocent. This declaration, which had an ulterior object in view, was disregarded; and Strudwick was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years. On Monday afternoon week, he was directed, with another convict, to whitewash one of the wards; and, in the opinion of the authorities, the latter assisted Strudwick to reach the skylight, and thus gain the roof. According to the regulations of Newgate, the convicts wear their own clothes, and, on the afternoon in question, a pair of canvass trousers and a smock frock, having the word "Newgate" on them, were given him to wear while he was engaged in whitewashing. These he disencumbered himself of on the roof of one of the houses; and at the time he reached the roof of the house of Mr. William Macdonald, of No. 7, he had only his waistcoat on, and his shirt-sleeves tucked up. It may here be observed that the back part of Mr. Macdonald's house is a story lower than the front, and the former being leads, a door opens to the landing, and which was kept open. On the afternoon in question, Mr. Macdonald, who was standing in the bar, hearing a small terrier bark, went to the stairs, and met the convict, bleeding from two wounds, one in the thick part of the arm, the other above the wrist, the shirt sleeves still up. On leaving the house, it appeared he ran down Warwick-lane, into Amen-corner, and through the Stationers'-hall-court, where all trace of him was lost within five minutes after he had passed through Mr. Macdonald's house. In half an hour afterwards two of the turnkeys, who had gone through one of the adjoining houses, came down stairs, they having traced the track of the escaped convict, when the whole matter was explained. Since then the course of the convict has been traced, and it appears that he threaded the narrow parapet at the back of the prison, but, as a chasm of several feet presented itself between that portion of the gaol and the houses, he altered his course, and came round to the front at the corner of Newgate-street, where, between the house in which the two head turnkeys live and the prison, an inclined wall, the upper part hanging over, and still further protected by a *chevaux de frise*, presented itself. By an extraordinary muscular exertion the convict caught hold of some of the spikes, balanced himself on them, and swung over, and it was here he received the injuries. He then placed one of his feet in the gutter and fell about twelve feet. Had he missed his footing, he would have been precipitated either into the yard of the gaol or into the street. Not the slightest information has been obtained as to his hiding-place. The court, after being informed of all the facts of an escape unparalleled in the history of the gaol, acquitted the turnkey of all blame.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

ELECTION BRIBERY.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the motion of Sir JOHN PAXINGTON to go into committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill, was opposed by Colonel SIBTHORP, with an amendment to postpone the committee for six months; but on a remark by Sir GEORGE GRAY in favour of the committee, and on the intercession of friends, he withdrew his motion, and the House went into committee. On clause 1, Mr. VERNON SMITH moved an amendment to omit the words "that every person;" he had great repugnance to the declaration proposed to be administered to members at the table of the House, and thought the clause should be expunged. Lord MAHON spoke at considerable length against declarations: after much research and thought he had concluded that they are inefficacious to restrain the unscrupulous, and injurious in their bearing upon the scrupulous. Sir GEORGE GRAY, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, concurred generally in this view, and opposed the clause. Mr. HUMA, amidst laughter, quoted experience in favour of the ballot and an extended suffrage, as the only remedy—he meant Continental experience. The clause was supported by Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. BROTHERTON. Ultimately it was negatived, by 146 to 64. Sir JOHN PAXINGTON said that several clauses hung immediately on this one, but with others he still wished to persevere; and, at his request for time to consider what step he should take, the chairman reported progress.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING ON RAILWAYS.

The second reading of the bill for regulating Sunday travelling was moved by Mr. LOCKE, with a speech developing in detail the inconvenience and hardship of the present restrictions placed by some Scotch railway companies on passenger-travelling on Sundays. His bill proposed only to enact that the directors of railways should be obliged to attach passenger-carriages to the mail-trains which already run on a Sunday. This would cause but little additional employment, and a great deal of labour occasioned by the want of railway accommodation would be saved. He illustrated this by examples.

On Easter Sunday he counted the vehicles attending four kirks or meeting-houses in Lothian-road, Edinburgh: there were 31 private carriages, 13 one-horse carriages, and 149 public cabs; while only five cabs were required for the Caledonian train, which arrived at the same time from the South. A member of the House, posting to Dumfries to vote on Monday evening, was disappointed of a train, and obliged to take post-horses. The postillion wished him good speed to oppose "this wicked bill;" and when asked why, he answered, "Sunday was the only day they had any work at all" [laughter]. The excessive amount of petty crime in the great cities of Scotland is mainly due to the want of Sunday occupation, which was reduced to nothing.

Mr. COWAN led on a strenuous opposition to the bill. Referring to the numerous petitions against the measure, and denouncing the violation of the national feelings which it would cause, he moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Ministers and other members conceded to the prevalent feeling in Scotland. The bill was supported, among others, by Mr. HEALD and Mr. PERO, both distinguished for their zeal in diffusing religion.

On a division, the amendment was carried, by 131 to 122—majority against the second reading, 9: the bill was therefore lost.

REDEMPTION OF IRELAND.

Ministers propounded their further measures for the relief of Ireland on Thursday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. The principal provisions of the measure are—to enact that the amount of poor-rates assessable on each electoral division shall not exceed 5s. in the pound; and that in case of need, a further rate, in aid of such division, may be levied on the whole union—that additional rate not to exceed 2s. in the pound. Lord John anticipated that these enactments would terminate that panic which has been created in Ireland by the fear the poor-rates would swallow up the property, and has thus prevented the application of capital to the land. The bill contains some further provision. In accordance with the recommendation of the Boundary Commissioners, the Poor-law Commissioners will have the power to make arrangements for a new division of certain unions and electoral districts, provided that simultaneous arrangements be made for furnishing new workhouses. Owners who pay poor-rate will be enabled to deduct a portion of the charge from payments for jointures and rent-charges. Tenants at present are empowered to deduct from the rent half of the amount of poor-rates chargeable upon the rent irrespectively of the amount they actually pay to the rate-collector: under the bill, they will be empowered only to deduct half of the rate they have actually paid. Agricultural improvements will be exempted from increased rating for a fixed period of seven years. Civil bill decrees for recovery of rates shall be removable into any of the superior courts of Dublin without writ of *certiorari*, and when duly filed, shall have the force of judgments of the said courts; thus making them judgment-debts. On non-payment of rates, the lessor by civil bill may oust the tenant for such non-payment. Some provisions not included in this bill, it might be desirable to introduce after further discussion should have taken place.

Members took some exceptions, less to the bill than to defects in Lord John Russell's explanation; but upon the whole it was received, both by Irish

and English members, as a hopeful attempt to get at the root of the evil.

Mr. GRATTAN, after expressing an opinion that the bill would be totally ineffective, turned from the subject of discussion to a violent attack on Sir Robert Peel's suggestion; declaring that his scheme was neither more nor less than an attempt to oust the Roman Catholic nobility, gentry, and tenantry from the West of Ireland, and to substitute Protestant capitalists in their stead.

Sir ROBERT PEEL was exceedingly sorry at having heard that speech; because he wished that the Solicitor-General should suffer no delay in propounding a most important measure which he had to propose. Sir Robert believed that the House would give him an opportunity, before these Irish debates closed, of correcting some great misconceptions respecting the suggestions which he had recently offered—offered in no spirit of party, from no wish to embarrass the Government, but from the deepest sympathy with the suffering condition of Ireland, and an earnest hope of contributing something to ameliorate her condition: but Mr. Grattan's misconception was so great, and calculated to excite such feelings in Ireland, that it was impossible for him to let it pass in silence, lest he should be held to acquiesce. Sir Robert proceeded to show, with the eloquence of profound earnestness, that he had made his suggestion in no sectarian spirit; that he had aimed at benefiting the Roman Catholics, both gentry and labourers, now hopelessly oppressed under their own embarrassments; and that his plan equally held out openings to the Roman Catholic merchant capitalists of Cork and Waterford as to Protestant capitalists. He wished to elevate the Roman Catholic population, not to remove it. The other night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer described how, in one union, 15,000 persons have been driven from their homes by evictions, ejectments, and legal processes, helpless and friendless: can Algeria show any such driving forth as that? or the Punjab, after our successful military operation? or any other portion of the world, civilized or barbarized? Sir Robert proceeded to show that no measure of amelioration could avail without increased facilities for the transfer of land. He quoted a Report of proceedings by the Drapers' Company, which has rescued its estates from a condition as degraded as any described in Lord Devon's Report; but that has been done without any sectarian consequences: the Company has erected a church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel, with a salary for the minister of each. The example set by the Drapers' Company has been followed by the Fishmongers' and other London Companies.

Mr. GRATTAN disclaimed imputing to Sir Robert Peel the intention of producing the results which he anticipated. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL and Mr. O'FLAHERTY declared that Sir Robert's suggestion had been received with the greatest favour in Ireland, by the people of all religious persuasions.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL trusted the Government would follow this measure with some large scheme of policy. The right hon. Baronet had placed one before them which was large and comprehensive in the best sense of the word; and it was for the Government to say why they did not adopt it, or ask the right hon. Baronet for his assistance (hear, hear). To whatever remedy might be proposed the Irish Members would give their best consideration; and he must say that the suggestion of the right hon. Baronet stood in honourable contrast with the paltry peddling measures of those who now carry on the Government.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir JOHN ROMILLY, the Solicitor-General, moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. He explained how the main provisions of the Encumbered Estates Bill of last session had proved inoperative. The bill required the machinery of the Court of Chancery, with a variety of notices, consents, and registrations, for securing an indefeasible title, and certainty that the estate had been sold for its full value. These difficulties involved impracticable expense and delay. Under the present bill, it was proposed to create a commission for performing the functions hitherto performed by the Court of Chancery, after the manner of the West Indian Compensation Commission. There should be three commissioners and a secretary. They would be bound to deal with applications within three years from the time of their appointment. On the application of an owner or encumbrancer, they might proceed to the sale of property in such manner and such portions as they judge best. The form of conveyance to be that used in the conveyance of Crown lands, with a title good against all challenge. The proceeds to be paid into the Bank of Ireland, and divisible amongst the claimants on the estate. The commissioners to have a paramount jurisdiction over the Court of Chancery, to stay, supersede, or complete the proceedings of that court. The expediency of putting a check on future encumbrances would be considered and dealt with in a separate measure.

This measure was received much as the other had been. Mr. STUART feared that it would fail, from the inherent difficulty of the subject. Mr. HENLEY and Mr. BANKES hinted dislike. Mr. KEOGH, Mr. PAGE WOOD, Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, Mr. MONSELL, Sir JOHN WALSH, Mr. HORSMAN, received it with satisfaction. Mr. BRIGHT approved so far, but complained that it did not go far enough, and observed that it was very like a suggestion of his own last year. [Mr. STUART had previously remarked that neither the solicitor nor the Government had any claim to the paternity of the measure.]

Sir ROBERT PEEL expressed his cordial satisfaction at the general purport and principle of the measure; warmly complimenting Sir John Romilly on the

credit which his Parliamentary career is doing to the great name that he bears. Sir Robert found precedents which foretold a satisfactory working of the new Commission—in the history of the Special Commission which investigated the Toll riots in Wales, remodelled the Toll system of the Principality, and furnished a simple, effective, and perfectly satisfactory tribunal of appeal; in the Commission that effected the Tithe-commutation, which has given entire satisfaction; in the West India Compensation Commission, which adjudicated on the most complicated and varied claims without its judgment being impugned in a single instance. The great object to be gained by the present measure is a clear, simple, Parliamentary title, which shall secure the purchaser of an estate from purchasing with it a lawsuit, a duel, or worse.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir JOHN ROMILLY also obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable persons having perpetual and limited interests in lands in Ireland to make grants in fee or demises for long terms of years; the object being to facilitate the transfer of land for building or improving purposes. It was also proposed to extend this power to persons holding an absolute interest in land; and a subsequent bill, applying both to England and Ireland, would empower the Courts of Equity to supply defects in the execution of a power under leases in perpetuity, where the power had been substantially though not technically carried into effect.

Another measure of the set, introduced in the House of Peers by the LORD CHANCELLOR, was read a second time on the same day, namely, a bill giving tenants in Ireland, by a process compulsory on the landlord, power to convert leaseholds renewable for ever into fee-simple, securing to the landlord a fee-farm rent.

THE RATE-IN-AID.

The clauses in this bill were considered in committee in the House of Commons on Friday. Various amendments were moved by Sir HENRY BARRON, Mr. PAGAN, Colonel DUNNE, and Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD; but severally representing very sectional views, they were supported by very small numbers. A good deal of the discussion turned upon personalities—Sir Henry Barron's hard words on English members, Mr. Reynolds's assaults on the Irish landlords, the recent appointment of Mr. Reynolds's son, Mr. Bateson's moustachios, &c. Ultimately, the bill passed through the committee.

The Commons met on Saturday at twelve o'clock, to receive the report of the Rate-in-aid Bill: no objection having been made, the form was gone through, and the third reading fixed for Monday.

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN asked Lord John Russell, whether he could mention the names of the commissioners whom he proposed to invest with such extraordinary powers under the bill for facilitating the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland; or if he could not do this, whether he was prepared to mention the class or profession from which the selection was to be made? His own vote would depend much upon the character and qualifications of the parties: till the appointments were known, uncertainty in all matters connected with Irish property would prevail.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied, that he did not think it advisable to insert the names of the committee in the bill; but he would consider all the suggestions involved in the inquiries of Sir Lucius; and he was ready to give the assurance that none would be selected save those who are perfectly conversant with the subject.

The sitting lasted twenty minutes.

The third reading of this bill was moved on Monday, when Captain JONES moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. Sir J. WALSH expressed his intention of having another blow at the bill in this its last stage. Lord CASTLEREAGH once more vigorously protested against the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, not to discuss this bill, but to state that, in consequence of the distressing accounts received from Ireland, and of the whole of the £50,000 advanced being now expended, it would be absolutely necessary to make a larger advance from the civil contingencies than he had before stated, in order to relieve the exigency of distress during the interval between the second reading of the bill and its receiving the Royal assent. With the recent accounts from the Poor-law Commissioners before them, he did not think the Government would be justified in limiting their advance to £6,000. The conclusion of Lord Castlereagh's speech, he observed, had inspired him with no alarm, having lately read a most excellent letter from the Marquis of Londonderry, who declared that, whatever objections might be entertained to the Rate-in-aid, he was quite sure the loyalty of the people would suffer no change.

Mr. BANKES, Mr. COCHRANE, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. GRATTAN, M.P., Mr. SCROPE, Mr. J. O'CONNELL, and Colonel DUNNE then expressed their sentiments on the bill.

On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 74, the numbers being 129 to 55. A further discussion on the title of the bill took place, and after an amendment, proposed by Colonel RAWDON, which was negatived without a division, the bill passed.

THE SAVINGS-BANKS COMMITTEE.

A longish discussion took place on Friday, on the proposed Committee on Savings-banks [three Irish and one Scotch]. Mr. REYNOLDS moved the following list:—

Mr. Reynolds, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Napier, Mr. John Abel Smith,

Mr. Grogan, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Spooner, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. Henley, Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Bourke.

Sir CHARLES WOOD objected, that as the question at issue resolved itself into a claim on the Consolidated Fund, it was no longer of an exclusively Irish character, and he proposed that the question should be referred to Mr. Herbert's committee of last year; the list of which was afterwards read by Mr. JOHN ABEL SMITH, as follows:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Goulburn, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Herries, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. P. Scrope, Sir J. Buller, Mr. Hume, Mr. K. Seymour, Mr. Fagan, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. S. Adair, and Mr. Bramston.

Mr. HERBERT now declared that he had been unfairly treated last year. After much delay, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to the committee which was appointed to inquire into the affairs of Irish, Scotch, and English savings-banks; but Sir Charles Wood said, "You have not much experience in the House, and perhaps you will allow me to nominate it." With a foolish degree of innocence, Mr. Herbert consented; and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer nominated a committee comprising only three Irish members!

Sir CHARLES WOOD proposed a compromise; he would accept the first four names on Mr. Reynolds's list, but should divide on the fifth name; and if he succeeded, should postpone the rest. The House divided accordingly, and negatived the name of Mr. Napier, by 111 to 74.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee on the navy estimates, the votes discussed being the salaries of officers of the naval establishments at home; the vote for defraying the wages of artisans and labourers, in the naval establishments at home; the expenses of naval stores, the grant of £391,934 for naval establishments, upon which Sir W. MOLLSWORTH moved an amendment, in reference to the works at Keyham, to reduce the vote by the sum of £120,000. On this and previous votes Mr. CORBEN detailed his views of the recklessness of the naval expenditure, as regarded ships, docks, and stores, and ultimately the committee divided, when the original grant was affirmed by a majority of 74, the numbers 27 to 101. On the vote to defray the expense of half-pay, Mr. M. GIBSON defended a former opinion expressed by him, as to the comparative number of officers in the navies of England, France, and America, contending that steps ought to be taken in order to bring the number in this country within proper limits.

Sir F. BARING said Mr. Hume had given a notice of a motion on this subject, but was too unwell to attend the House; he should be glad, however, on a future occasion to enter upon the discussion of the point in question.

On the vote to defray the charge of the packet service being put, a debate, in which Mr. FLOYER, Mr. COWPER, Mr. CORBEN, Sir F. BARING, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. BRIGHT, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, took part, ensued; at the termination of which the vote was agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress. The House then resumed and adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AFFAIRS IN SICILY.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord BEAUMONT called for the long postponed papers on the affairs of Sicily, particularly communications touching the outrages committed by the Neapolitan soldiery at Catania, where the revolting barbarities of Messina had been repeated. The conversation diverged into an animated dispute respecting the delay of the Sicilian papers generally. The Earl of ABERDEEN took it to imply, that the papers were undergoing a process of manufacture, requiring perhaps that great management and dexterity of which their lordships had already had some experience. Lord EDINBURGH denied with indignation that there was any manufacture of the papers. Lord ABERDEEN and Lord STANLEY threw discredit on the reports from Catania; but the Earl of MINTO confirmed them in the most emphatic terms, from private letters. Certain papers specified by Lord BEAUMONT were ordered.

ACOUSTICS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The discussion on the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill, on Friday, ludicrously illustrates either the acoustic deficiencies of the House, or the sleepy method in which the Peers were transacting business. In the midst of a sharp discussion, which wandered to divers subjects—dog-carts, soft-footed animals, cock-fighting, steeples-chases, &c.—the LORD CHANCELLOR suddenly observed, that there was no motion before the House, as the second reading of the bill had been carried. This intelligence took their lordships by surprise; and the Earl of CARLISLE informed his noble and learned friend, that the Earl of Minto had moved an amendment for reading the bill a second time that day six months. The Lord Chancellor was now equally astonished: he had not heard a word of the amendment! After some consultation, Lord CAMPBELL announced that the objections would be renewed on the third reading. The bill passed through committee on Monday.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to a question from Mr. WYLD, stated that a Railway Audit of Accounts Bill would shortly come down from the Lords; but if not agreed to in that House, he should then feel it his duty to introduce another measure on the subject.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—On Friday, Lord STANLEY formally announced his intention to do battle against Ministers on the Navigation-laws Repeal Bill; expressing his "trust," that "no apprehension

of any risk as to consequences would deter their Lordships from rejecting the Bill." On Monday he returned to the subject. On presenting numerous petitions against the Navigation Bill, he referred particularly to one of them from Liverpool, signed by 47,212 persons, nine-tenths of whom were electors for that borough. He thought their lordships would attach importance to the fact that there existed all but entire unanimity on the part of the representatives of commerce in Liverpool, in praying that their lordships would not inflict on them, by passing the Navigation Bill, that which might be said by some persons to be a benefit, but which they considered would turn out a most serious injury.

ALLEGED MURDER FOR THE SAKE OF BURIAL FEES.—Near White Hart-hill, Guestling, resided, up to last September, a hard-working man, named Richard Geering, and his wife, with five grown-up sons, two daughters, and four younger children. The father, who belonged to a benefit society, held at the White Hart, died on the 13th of September last, at the age of fifty-six. The sudden manner of death gave rise to a belief that the man had died from a disease of the heart, and he was buried in the parish churchyard, the prisoner receiving, at the time, £5 from the club. On the 27th of December, one of the sons, aged twenty-one, named George, died from what was supposed to be pericarditis and continued fever. On the 9th of March, a second son, named James Geering, also died, aged twenty-six. This party was also a member of the same benefit society as his father had belonged to. This son's death was registered as being caused from gastritis. A few weeks since a third son was taken ill, with violent vomitings. He was attended by the same surgeon, but circumstances arose which will be found stated in the examination of the prisoner below, which induced a desire that another surgeon should be called in, which was done, and the medical men having prescribed, the son recovered, and contemplated going to work again. Having so far recovered, no further notice was taken of him by the medical men, until Mr. Ticehurst, the surgeon, received information that the son was again seized with vomiting. He immediately proceeded to the house, and on examining the matter the son had brought off his stomach, he detected the presence of arsenic. The coroner having been informed of the suspicion attached to the death of the husband and the two sons, that functionary at once gave orders for the three bodies to be exhumed, which was accordingly done, and, on Thursday afternoon, a jury assembled. The coroner informed them that, from what he had heard, he felt it to be his duty to cause an inquiry to be made into the cause of the deaths of the several parties named above. The jury then proceeded to the churchyard, where the several coffins were opened, and the stomachs and intestines of the deceased were removed, for the purpose of being submitted to Professor Taylor, for the application of the proper tests. The bodies were afterwards re-buried, and the jury bound over to appear again when the analysis is complete. The inquest is, therefore, adjourned *sine die*. The whole of the intestines and stomachs were in a remarkable state of preservation. On Friday, Mary Anne Geering, the prisoner, was brought before W. Briscoe, Esq., at the Town Clerk's office. She is about 50 years of age. Mr. Thompson, the superintendent of the East Sussex constabulary, said that he had apprehended the prisoner on a charge of administering poison to her son Benjamin, 18 years of age, who was then so ill as to be unable to attend. He had searched the house and found a paper with the word "poison" marked thereon. He told the prisoner, she was charged with administering arsenic to her son, when she replied that she had not had any in her house for many months.—Mr. Dillman, chemist, of Hastings, said, he had known prisoner for 20 years. She was at his shop on the 2nd of April, when she had a mixture. He had sold her many pennyworths of arsenic. She had some about the 12th of February. She had some several times during the autumn of last year.—Mr. F. Ticehurst, surgeon, of Hastings, said that he was called by the prisoner to see her son Benjamin. She said, her reason for wanting him to see him was, that she had lost her husband and two sons in the same way, and that Mr. Pocock had seen him, and could do nothing for him. Witness saw him on the 13th ult., when he described himself to have been suffering, from the previous Sunday, with violent vomiting, great irritation of the stomach, and tenderness of the abdomen; all the symptoms were of irritating poison. On the 19th he saw the patient again, when he was quite well; but on the 24th he heard that he was ill again, but not from any member of his family. He went immediately, and on seeing some fluid of a greenish hue in a utensil, he took some home in a bottle, having been told that the patient had vomited the same. He had analyzed it, and believed it contained arsenic. The prisoner told him, she had not had any arsenic in the house for more than twelve months. The prisoner was remanded, and bail refused.

DERBY FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—The Provisional Committee were occupied on the evenings of Friday, Saturday, and Monday last, in receiving applications for shares. At the close on Monday evening, there were no less than 698 members, and 925 shares were taken! We believe this number is unprecedented at the commencement of an association like this, and it more than justifies what we stated last week. The work goes bravely on! By and by, Belper, Melbourne, Ripley, Wirksworth, Ashbourne, and other towns, will join the movement. Then, a long farewell to Toryism in South Derbyshire!—*Derby Reporter*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

AGITATION IN PARIS.—The law against tumultuous assemblages was posted up in Paris on Saturday. An immense crowd again assembled on Saturday night on the Boulevards between the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin; at nine o'clock they were summoned to disperse by the Commissaries of Police, and the City Sergeants made numerous arrests. Among the prisoners was a representative of the colonies—a Montagnard—who, on being recognised, was set at liberty. At half-past ten o'clock order was restored, and the crowd dispersed. An immense crowd assembled again on Sunday evening at the Porte St. Denis, but they appeared to have been attracted to the spot more by curiosity than for any political object. Shortly after sunset the Boulevard St. Denis, Bourse, Nouvelle, and Poissonniere, were patrolled by numerous bodies of the National Guard, who kept the passage free for carriages. No seditious cries were raised, nor was there any opposition given to the authorities. Letters from Lyons, of the 28th ult., state that tumultuous meetings had taken place in that city for several evenings previous to that day.

The breach between the President of the French Republic and his cousin Napoleon Buonaparte, has led to the return of the latter from Madrid; but whether by recall or resignation, does not clearly appear. M. Napoleon's return to Paris seems to have been hailed by the more decided Liberals.

M. DE LAMARTINE has intimated, that if returned for Paris and for his native department, he would sit for his own department.

M. GUIZOT has been rejected by the preparatory meeting of the electors of Lizieux, who have adopted M. Target, the son-in-law of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, in preference to him. The votes were 246 for M. Target, and only 46 for M. Guizot. The decision of the committee is not decisive, but it makes it very probable that M. Guizot will not be elected.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE RUE DE POITIERS has issued its electoral manifesto. This document is signed by Ferdinand Barrot, Berryer, De Broglie, Chambolle, Duvergier d'Hauranne, Achille Fould, Sauvaire Barthelemy, Leon de Maleville, Molé, De Montalembert, De Noailles, De Perigord, Gen. Piat, de Remusat, and Thiers.

PRESS PROSECUTION.—M. Duchon, editor of *Le Peuple*, was sentenced on Saturday by default to two years' imprisonment, and 4,000*fr.* fine. The court-martial sentenced Le Colleague, editor of *L'Organisation du Travail*, to 25 years' imprisonment for having taken part in the insurrection of June, and usurped the functions of mayor in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The fortress of Alessandria has been jointly occupied by the Austrians. Their troops took possession on the 24th ult. The population remained perfectly tranquil. General La Marmora had a long conference with the Ministry at Turin, after which he returned to Genoa. Letters from Turin state the probability of a pacific arrangement between Austria and Piedmont: the Government of Vienna and Marshal Radetzky have seen the necessity of modifying the severe terms originally demanded as the conditions of peace. The large sum of money demanded was occasioned by the necessities of Austria, and by the erroneous estimates formed of the resources of Piedmont. According to the *Constitutionnel*, the modification of the original conditions is, in a great measure, owing to the remonstrances of the French Government.

IN MODENA, the Grand Duke has fully re-established his authority; and, with the aid of an Austrian force, he has driven out of his duchy a body of Tuscan troops, whom he has allowed to re-enter their own territory, on their promising to support the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

VENICE.—Private letters from Venice, of the 18th ult., state that the Sardinian fleet has quitted the Venetian seas. On the 17th the Austrian fleet was in sight. The blockade had commenced.

SICILY.—News is said to have reached the French Cabinet of the taking of Palermo. The Sicilian Parliament accepted the proffered mediation of the French Admiral; but the King of Naples would hear of nothing short of unconditional surrender; whereupon, it is supposed, General Filangieri continued his march upon the Sicilian capital.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE ROMAN STATES.—A telegraphic despatch has been received from Civita Vecchia, by the French Government, dated April 26th, which states:—"We are masters of Civita Vecchia without striking a blow. The authorities afford no resistance; the inhabitants and National Guard received us with acclamation." The Republican Government of Rome has announced its intention to take refuge at Ancona, which must be regarded as a flight, and leaving the capital and the states of the Church open to the French army and the returning Pontiff.

SWITZERLAND.

Radetzky has announced, that Switzerland will be blockaded, and even an intervention be directed against her, if all the Lombards be not expelled from the Canton of Ticino within eight days. Meanwhile, Leghorn has submitted, and order is restored throughout Tuscany.

The *Ticino Gazette* of the 25th ult., publishes an order of the Council of State of that Canton, dated

Lugano, the 24th, banishing therefrom in forty-eight hours all the Italian refugees who have been denied leave to reside in the canton, and had nevertheless remained in it, and those who having entered it since the late political events had not applied for that leave.

SPAIN.

Cabrera, the celebrated Carlist chief, has been arrested on the frontiers, and is, for the present, ordered to be confined in one of the French fortresses.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT have forwarded a note to the Central Executive, declaring that the separation of Austria from Germany, and the election of an hereditary emperor, would prove injurious to Bavaria and the South of Germany. Bavaria, therefore, positively refuses to acknowledge the constitution of Frankfurt, or to accept the King of Prussia as Emperor of the Germans.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG, yielding to the supplications of his Queen, after having long held out against his Ministers, Legislature, and people, has acknowledged the constitution of Frankfurt. He was on the point of starting for Holland.

THE KING OF HANOVER has dissolved the Second Chamber, on account of its resolution to uphold the decisions of the National Assembly; but it is not unlikely that his Majesty will be compelled to follow the example of the King of Wurtemberg.

THE FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY have adopted strong resolutions to sustain their previous decisions, and will wait, until the 3rd of May, the result of the measures taken by the Central Executive to carry them out.

PRUSSIA.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SECOND CHAMBER.—At Berlin, the Ministers have suffered new defeats in the Legislative Chamber; and, in consequence of the adverse majorities on the German question, and the motion for terminating the state of siege, the Cabinet resolved on Friday to dissolve it, and adjourned the Upper House. As soon as the event became known, the excitement throughout the city was excessive; and towards evening, the angry and threatening appearance of the masses increased. Piquets of soldiers endeavoured in vain to disperse the crowd, who showed little inclination to disperse, and the firing had exasperated them. The resignation of M. Camphausen is ascribed to Count Brandenburg's having violated the understanding that the Prussian Government were to abstain from pronouncing upon the question of the Frankfurt Constitution until all the other governments had sent in their declarations.

General von Radowitz received on the 23rd ult., a telegraphic despatch, summoning him to Berlin. Previously to his departure he assured the Baron von Gagern that he would do all in his power to persuade the King of Prussia to accept unconditionally the constitution for Germany as voted by the Frankfurt National Assembly. The General is one of the most active and influential members of the National Assembly, and possesses extraordinary influence over the king.

Later intelligence, to the 28th ult., is by no means reassuring. "Attempts were made to erect barricades on several points, but failed by the exertions of the citizens and the military. On the Petri Platz the soldiers were compelled to fire, and this morning the casualties of last evening were ascertained to be four persons killed, one of whom is a woman, and five wounded. Detachments of cavalry have had to be called in to clear the Dönhofs Platz several times during the day. Many persons have been wounded by sabre cuts, but the number is not yet known. No organized resistance has anywhere been attempted by the people, yet great alarm prevails. Many families have left Berlin during the day; passing visitors have left almost without an exception."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

The Hungarians have obtained a decisive victory over the main Austrian army corps under Welden, which has been driven out of Gran, and utterly put to rout, with the loss of twenty guns, and 2,000 prisoners. Pesth has been evacuated. Georgey, the Hungarian General, has crossed to the right bank of the Danube in the very face of the Imperialist troops, and entered Comorn at the head of only 600 Hussars. General Schlick, one of the Austrian generals, is still with 6,000 men at Buda. The Commander of the Austrian army intends concentrating his troops in the neighbourhood of Raab and Neusiedler lake. The Austrian head-quarters are now at Oedenburg. Baron Jellachich is asserted to have gone to Southern Hungary to join Rukewina, Puchner, and the Servians, and to defend the frontiers of his own country.

POLAND.

It is stated in a Posen correspondence (under date April 19) in the *Oberpostamt's Zeitung* of Frankfurt, that the Poles in the kingdom of Poland are preparing for a new contest, and that large quantities of arms are secretly distributed amongst them. Meantime, Russian troops are pouring into Poland, and strong garrisons are stationed in all the large towns.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A second general action, near Colding, has ended in a complete victory of the Schleswig-Holstein troops under Von Bonin. The official account of this action, fought by 16,000 raw troops against the élite of the Danish army, describes it as a long and bloody combat, of six hours' duration, but the enemy was beaten back on all sides, and was pursued in

the direction of Veile. Almost the whole city of Colding is in ashes. Colonels the Count Baudissin and Sachau are wounded. The rumoured loss in killed and wounded is almost 1,000 men.

Preparations are making by the German troops to attack the islands of Alsen and Funen, which are only separated from the main land by narrow channels.

The Danish Government has published a proclamation, calling on all Danish sailors under fifty years of age, serving in foreign vessels, to return forthwith to Denmark, to enter the national navy.

The Danish Ministry, however, on the 24th ult., made a declaration to the Diet at Copenhagen, stating that they are determined to continue the war.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Intelligence has been received from Boston to the 18th ult. The news from the States is not important. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* states that President Taylor, in a conversation with the editor of the *Pittsburg Journal*, expressed the following opinion in relation to the tariff:—He avows that, while leaving to the representatives of the people in Congress the adjustment of the tariff, he is in favour of protection, and of a tariff which will endure, by virtue of not being too high, and gives a decided preference to specific duties over the *ad valorem* principles which found favour with the last administration. It is stated that the "Medway" had left Chagres with about 1,000,000 dollars' worth of Californian gold-dust.

CANADA was tranquil. The signature of the Governor-General had not been affixed to the Indemnity Bill: it was supposed he awaits instructions from home. A new tariff bill had been introduced into the Assembly. It appears that the army in Canada is not to be reinforced. Ice had completely disappeared from the river. The new tariff submitted by the Inspector-General is said to have created a sensation; specific and *ad valorem* duties are proposed for the same articles. William Lyon Mackenzie had been driven from Canada, probably never to return. Preliminary proceedings had been held in Montreal for the organization of a national convention of the two Canadas, to take into consideration the present condition of those colonies, and the propriety and necessity of changing their existing form of Government either into an independent federal union of all British America, or ultimate annexation to the United States.

A tremendous conflagration had taken place in Toronto. A letter dated Montreal, April 7, states:—"The greater part of the city is in ashes, and the loss is estimated at about 600,000 dollars. The magnificent cathedral of St. James, erected a few years since on the same spot where stood the former cathedrals, which was destroyed by fire ten years ago, is included in the conflagration."

MR. BAINES'S LECTURE AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening, the first of a course of six lectures, illustrative of the efficiency and propriety of the Voluntary System in Education, was delivered in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, by Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds. There was a numerous attendance. The lecture was very able, and delivered with much vivacity and effect. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried by acclamation. Mr. Baines, in acknowledging the compliment, alluded to the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Watts and himself on the subject, wherein he (Mr. Baines) had intimated his desire to discuss the matter in any way which might be sanctioned by the committee. On the previous evening, he had received a letter from the committee, enclosing a resolution to the effect, that the most fair and honourable method of discussing a question which must be determined by the accuracy of the statistics produced, would be by means of counter-lectures, and through the medium of the press. Let any lecture be delivered, let any tract be published, and if he thought it worthy of a reply, he would answer it, engaging to maintain against all comers the efficiency of the Voluntary principle in education [cheers]. Mr. W. Shuttleworth said, he understood that the Lancashire Public School Association intended to follow or interlace these lectures with a counter-course, and he hoped their excellent townsman, Mr. Roberts, would then have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Baines. He thought, however, it was impossible to reply to the arguments which they had just heard successfully.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The twenty-second concert of the series on Wednesday last, was for the benefit of Mr. Willy, the very talented musical director. The programme contained several novelties, and was altogether the most attractive of the number. The overture from "Fidelio" was played with admirable spirit and precision; this was followed by a selection of the choicest *morceaux* from the same opera, sung by the Misses Williams, and Messrs. T. Williams and Whitworth, all of which were warmly and most deservedly applauded, and some *encored*. Mr. Sims Reeves was *encored* in "Adelaide," and the same compliment was awarded to Miss Dolby in a charming new song, entitled "The Flower Girl," by W. H. Holmes. The great feature of the evening, however, was the performance of Kalluvoda's *air vainé* on the violin by Mr. Willy, which elicited the most rapturous plaudits, and which was truly an astounding performance, and exhibited Mr. Willy's entire command over that difficult instrument. The room was crowded to inconvenience, and the concert appeared to afford universal gratification. We regret to say that the last of the series takes place this evening, for the benefit of Mr. Stammers, the indefatigable managing director and projector of these interesting meetings.

LAW AND POLICE.

FRAUDS ON NEWSPAPERS.

At the Guildhall Police-court, on Friday, the person calling himself John Crossley, but whose real name is believed to be Cohen, who was remanded by Mr. Alderman Challis on Saturday week, upon charges of obtaining money under false pretences, for advertisements in the *Patriot* and *British Banner* newspapers, was brought up for further examination, before Mr. Alderman Gibbs.

Mr. T. H. Boykett attended on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Wontner for the prisoner.

The former examinations having been read over by the clerk, the Alderman said, he did not see that any criminal offence was involved.

Mr. Boykett said, that the worthy Alderman did not appear to make the proper distinction between cases of embezzlement by servants or agents, and the obtaining of money by strangers by fraudulent representations, and quoted the 7th and 8th George IV. c. xxix. sec. 53, which enacts, "that if any person shall by any false pretence obtain from any person any chattel, money, or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud any person of the same, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years, or to suffer such other punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the court shall award."

The case was then allowed to be proceeded with, Mr. Boykett having previously required that it should be commenced *de novo*.

The first witness called was Mr. John Relfe, of 10, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, grocer, who said: I well know the prisoner at the bar. On Monday, 16th April last, prisoner called upon me for amounts due from me for advertisements in the *Patriot* and *British Banner*. I told prisoner I wished to investigate the claims by calling at the office, and the prisoner might look in again in the course of the week. On the following Wednesday the prisoner called on me again, but I postponed a settlement until the following Saturday. Upon the occasion of the prisoner's last call, he said, if the money were paid to him instead of being paid at the office, he would allow me a discount of 10 per cent. On the following Friday I went to the office, and ascertained that the prisoner was not even known there. The prisoner called according to appointment, and I paid him £7 17s. 6d., being the amount of my advertisements in the *Banner*, minus the 10 per cent., allowed by the prisoner for discount; he gave me a receipt, which I now produce (the receipt purported to be given in the name of Hopcroft). According to previous arrangement with the clerk at the *Patriot* office, a police-officer was in attendance, who took the prisoner into custody on my premises. He admitted he knew the prisoner was not authorized to receive the money, having been so informed by a clerk at the *Banner* office on the previous day.

Mr. Wontner: Then the case falls to the ground. After the examination of various other witnesses, Alderman Gibbs decided that it was not a case of fraud, but of simple debt. Another case of a similar character was decided in a like manner.

The same prisoner was afterwards, at the Southwark Police-court, brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with obtaining, under false pretences, the sum of £1 for advertisements inserted in the *Nonconformist* newspaper.

Mr. Ekstedt proved the payment of the money to the prisoner, who represented himself as applying on behalf of the *Nonconformist*.

The cashier from the *Nonconformist* office proved that the prisoner was not authorized to receive money on behalf of that paper, and that he did not know him.

Mr. Wontner, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that no offence had been proved.

Mr. Cottingham said, the offence was that of obtaining money under false pretences or conspiracy; and remanded the prisoner till Monday.

SOUTHWARK POLICE-COURT, Monday.—William Lee and Augustus Crossley, alias Cohen, were brought before Mr. Cottingham for re-examination, charged with conspiring to obtain money by false pretences, as agents for collecting advertisements for the *Watchman*, *Nonconformist*, and *British Banner*, weekly newspapers. Three cases were selected against Lee, from which it appeared, that he followed the avocation of newspaper advertisement agent, and in that capacity had solicited advertisements from three tradesmen for insertion in the above journals. He had received a commission upon each advertisement from the newspaper in which it appeared; and there, as far as he was concerned, the transaction should have been at an end. However, instead of adhering to that course of business, it was proved that he subsequently called upon each of the advertisers, and received the amount of the insertions, which he devoted to his own purposes, without any authority from the parties to whom the money was due, and the discovery of this fraudulent mode of doing business was brought to light when the bills were sent in from the newspapers in question. The necessary evidence to establish the charges against the prisoners having been produced, and their solicitor (Mr. Roberts) having contended that it was not sufficiently strong to come within the meaning of the act, the magistrate expressed his intention to send the cases for further investigation before another tribunal; and in doing so, remarked that, under the circumstances, as it was a bailable offence, he should adjudge the prisoners to enter into their own recognizances in £40 each, and two sureties of £20, to answer the charges at the next sessions.

A CLERGYMAN VICTIMIZED.—At Bow-street Police-office, on Tuesday week, the Rev. Cornelius Griffin, vicar of Haselar, near Stratford-on-Avon, appeared against Patrick Hay and John Alves, two men who had victimized him by a deep-laid scheme. An advertisement appeared in March last, offering an appointment as chaplain to a clergyman of the Established Church. Mr. Griffin answered it; and a correspondence ensued between him and Hay, who had a "Crown Colonies Office" in Cannon-row. Hay said the appointment was that of Chaplain to her Majesty, commencing at £60 a year, but with fine prospects; Lord John Hay, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, had the patronage; and a douceur of £600 was necessary. The upshot was, that the rogue got £100 on account from the clergyman, and further sums for "fees;" but Mr. Griffin's appointment did not appear in the *Gazette*, and Hay absconded. Alves subsequently went to Stratford, and had an interview with Mr. Griffin, pretending that he was sent by another clergyman who had been swindled by Hay; and he tried to extract money to prosecute Hay; but Mr. Griffin was wary this time, and would have nothing to do with Alves. A few days after, the impostor appeared in his true character, by writing to the prosecutor that the other clergyman had been content with losing his money on condition of getting his papers restored; Hay had got possession of documents belonging to Mr. Griffin. Other evidence proved that the two men were connected. They were ordered to put in heavy bail to reappear in a week.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF LAND.—COMFORT FOR LANDOWNERS.—A small estate, called Woodbine-cottage-farm, situate at Brislington, about two miles from Bristol, comprising about forty acres, and let for £80 per annum, was brought to the hammer, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol, on Thursday last, by Messrs. Fergus and Son, when the sale was attended by all the leading gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The biddings were brisk and animated, and, after a sharp competition, the whole was disposed of in four lots, at the extraordinary sum of £3,740, being more than forty-six years' purchase, exclusive of the timber.—*Bristol Mercury*.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir James Duke, gave a banquet to the Ministers in the Egyptian Hall, on Wednesday evening. The entertainment was most sumptuous, and the company unusually numerous and brilliant—there were lords, ladies, and gentlemen, dukes and duchesses, archbishops, and foreign ambassadors, almost all the cabinet ministers, city merchants and financiers, judges and law officers of the Crown, wealth, rank, beauty, and fashion. General Wemyss acknowledged the toast of the army; Sir F. Baring of the navy; Admiral Cecilie, of the foreign ambassadors. The Archbishop of Canterbury responded for the Church. The health of her Majesty's Ministers was acknowledged by Lord John Russell, who referred to the recent convulsions of Europe, and declared that Government, in these times of difficulty, had trusted, not in the powers entrusted to the executive, but in the harmony of the constitution and the union of all classes of society for the preservation of peace and order. But as even the finest temples, when neglected, were subject to decay, so our excellent institutions, he said, required careful supervision—but they must not substitute for them something fanciful and unreal. The House of Commons was responded to by Lord Palmerston, who promised to assert the dignity of this country, but continue the blessings of peace, by the exertion of moral influence, and referred to the uniform friendship, cordiality, and good faith, which subsisted between us and France, through all the changes of last year.

THE GAME-LAWS.—The *Daily News* indignantly comments on a case of great hardship which has recently occurred in Hampshire. Mary Ann Crosby, the wife of a labourer, who has been out of employment since harvest last, and the mother of three children, had been employed daily to clean and keep in order the house of one of the Earl of Normanton's under-gamekeepers, a single man. On Sunday, the 26th of January last, she had occasion to go into the coppice, close adjoining the cottage where she lived. She saw there two traps for snaring game, which she lifted up, for the purpose, as she solemnly avowed, of taking them to the residence of the gamekeeper by whom she was employed. It happened that another under-gamekeeper was watching, and no sooner had she lifted the traps off the ground, than he started forward with a shout, and seized her. For this "offence," on the 2nd of February, she was brought before two magistrates, one of them a clergyman, and there, on the sole evidence of this gamekeeper, and notwithstanding the very natural explanation which she gave as to her motive for taking up the traps, she was convicted of unlawfully using two iron traps for the purpose of taking game, and fined £1 17s. 6d., with 12s. 6d. costs, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for one calendar month. Of course, a poor woman in her circumstances, her husband out of work, and having three children to maintain, could not pay £2 10s., and the magistrates, after waiting for some time, directed their sentence to be enforced; and on Friday last, the poor woman was taken to Winchester Gaol, with her infant at her breast, to undergo a month's imprisonment!—At the Ringwood-market, on Friday, a subscription was set on foot for Mary Ann Crosby, and although no single subscription was allowed to exceed 6d., the amount of the fine was at once raised, together with ample to pay her expenses home, and forwarded to the governor of Winchester Bridewell, where she was confined, and by this time she is at liberty.

The Rev. Mr. Craig, a Church clergyman, who was proceeded against at law, and received the judgment of the House of Lords in his favour, is saddled with payment of £2,000 costs. His annual income is £100.

AMERICAN ORATORY.—Mr. Charles Witney, a native of America, delivered, on Saturday evening last, at Willis's-rooms, the first of a series of lectures designed to illustrate the characteristics and merits of the orators of his country. The idea is a happy one, and will, if properly worked out, prove both instructive and entertaining. As a lecturer, Mr. Witney possesses several excellent qualifications. His voice is clear and sonorous, and his language fluent and well chosen. His critical remarks were distinguished by truth and elegance, and his impersonations of the various orators, whose speeches he introduced, exhibited considerable mimetic power and versatility.

COLONEL WALDO SIBTHORP, M.P., in honour of Prince Albert's visit, gave half a pound of tea to the wives of all the Parliamentary electors, without distinction of colour or party.—*Lincoln Chronicle*.

FEMALE OVERSEERS.—We lately announced, that the parishioners of Ackworth, in the West Riding, had elected Miss Tempest, a sister of Sir C. Tempest, to be their overseer of the poor. We now learn from the *Worcester Journal* that, in the Bridgnorth Union, the following ladies have been appointed:—For the parish of Billingsley, Margaret Benbow; Eardington, Mary Oldbury; Stanton Long, Ann Bishop; and Worfield, Mary Nicholls.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 2, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The tumultuous assemblages which have caused so much annoyance and alarm to the peaceable inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the Porte St. Denis were not renewed on Monday evening, owing to the exertions of the police and the numerous captures made on Saturday night. Never, in fact, was Paris more tranquil than during the whole of Monday.

TUSCANY.—Leghorn still held out, on the 23rd ult., against the Tuscan troops, which were encamped round its walls. It had been decided to reduce the inhabitants by stopping ingress and egress to the town.

SICILY.—The king had consented to an immediate cessation of military operations, on the condition of the immediate submission of the Government of Palermo. On the other hand, the Sicilian Government delegated a commission to treat with Filangieri. A provisional junta had been instituted at Palermo, to maintain order, whilst the late Sicilian ministry, with Ruggiero Settimo at its head, took refuge on board her Britannic Majesty's ship "Bellerophon," which took them to Malta.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.—It would appear that the French Government meditate a lengthened occupation of the Roman States. A private letter has been received from Tarascan, dated the 27th ult., which states that a general officer (a friend of the writer) had been commanded, by a telegraphic despatch from the Minister of War, to proceed to Marseilles, where he is to embark for Italy to assume the post of Governor of Rome.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

PRUSSIA.—Disturbances have not been renewed at Berlin, but alarm and anxiety were universal.

HUNGARY.—Up to the 23d, the imperialists were still in possession of Buda. At Pesth an illumination was preparing in honour of the re-appearance of the Hungarians. The *Times* alludes to a report that an army of 150,000 Russians is ready at once to march to the relief of the Austrian Empire.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night, the Bishop of Exeter presented several petitions from the clergy of his diocese, praying that the Bill for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law might not be passed, and also that the penalty of *præmunire*, which was extremely vague and almost unintelligible, might be exchanged for something distinct and practical. Lord BROUGHAM thought also there should be an alteration of the law of *præmunire*.

Lord BROUGHAM then rose to call the attention of the House to the railway concerns of the country. He proceeded in a very long and eloquent speech to expose the evils of the railway system as sanctioned by the Legislature, and, after detailing the misery which that system had brought, and was still bringing, on the nation both at home and abroad, concluded, we believe, by moving for some very searching returns connected with the management of railways. After some further discussion, in which the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Lord MONTEAGLE, and Lord GRANVILLE, took part, and in which the evils of the existing system were admitted on all sides, the returns were agreed to. Their Lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. BERKELEY postponed his motion on the subject of the ballot until the 17th inst.

Mr. D'EYNCOURT gave notice that on an early day he should move for leave to bring in a bill for shortening the duration of parliaments.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL brought forward a question of privilege, which, after amusing the House for a short time, he withdrew.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD gave notice of the following amendment on Mr. Hume's motion for parliamentary reform, which stands for the 16th inst. :—

On the motion of Mr. Hume for a Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the franchise, &c., to move that the following words be expunged, "so as to include all householders," for the purpose of inserting these words:—"To every adult male, of legal age, of sound mind, and not disqualified by conviction of crime, and who has resided for a fixed period in one locality, being duly registered therein."

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked whether it was the intention of the Government to assist Mr. Layard in his discoveries at Nineveh by any grant of money; and, if so, to what amount? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that on receiving an application from the trustees of the British Museum for the sum of £3,000 on this head, he had agreed to appropriate the sum of £6,000 for the expenses incurred during two years. Subsequently, however, a further application was made to the Treasury for more money, to which no answer had been given.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PUNISHMENT.

Mr. EWART concluded a speech of much interest by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death.

Lord NUGENT seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY entered fully into the subject, expressing his strong conviction that the time was far distant when the extreme penalty of the law could be dispensed with in cases of extreme guilt, and reminded the House that since the year 1841 no one had suffered the punishment of death except for the crime of wilful murder. Not having heard any arguments in addition to those advanced last year in favour of the proposition, he should content himself with expressing a hope that the House would not allow the bill to be brought in, in order that idle expectation should not be encouraged that there was any hesitation as to the course to be taken with capital offenders.

Mr. BRIGHT, in one of the most powerful speeches ever delivered within the walls of Parliament on this subject, which must be read *in extenso* to be duly appreciated, supported the motion of his hon. friend the member for Dumfries.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND opposed the motion.

Sir E. N. BUXTON, Mr. BROTHERTON, Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Colonel THOMPSON, Lord NUGENT, and Sir H. VERNY, severally spoke in favour of the introduction of the bill. On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 24, the numbers being 51 to 75.

Mr. KEOGH moved for the appointment of a select committee, for the purpose of considering the general management of Crown prosecutions in Ireland at assizes and sessions, and of the expenditure incurred in those prosecutions.

Mr. STAFFORD seconded the motion; which, after some conversation, was withdrawn.

Mr. KEOGH obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of land to railway companies, for railway purposes, in Ireland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL also obtained leave to bring in a bill for granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing in certain cases, and the House adjourned.

GRAND MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—An aggregate meeting of the agricultural, colonial, commercial, manufacturing, and shipping interests, was held yesterday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street (adjourned from the London Tavern, the large room there not being considered large enough to accommodate the numbers expected to attend); the object being to form a general and united association of all the great interests of the country, for the purpose of resisting the progress of the free-trade system, and re-establishing protection. At the hour for which the meeting was summoned, the hall was about three-parts filled, there being some 700 or 800 persons present, and at no period of the day was that number exceeded. The Duke of Richmond presided. The front row of seats on the platform was occupied by the following noblemen and gentlemen: The Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Eglinton, Earl of Malmesbury, Marquis of Granby, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Sondes, Lord John Manners, Lord Talbot, Lord Nelson, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Law, M.P. (the recorder of London), Major Beresford, M.P., Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of Lloyds); G. F. Young, Esq., Sir C. Burrell, M.P., A. Bosanquet, Esq., P. Miles, Esq., M.P.; Alderman Sidney, M.P., P. Fosket, Esq.; and on the seats behind the chair were several landowners, farmers, and others connected with agriculture and the West India interest. The first resolution, moved by the Marquis of Granby, and seconded by A. Bosanquet, Esq., was in favour of protection to all classes, and affirmed, "that it is of the utmost importance to the restoration of prosperity to the nation that the influence of the agricultural, colonial, mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests should be united in resistance to the further progress of experimental legislation." The second was to form "The National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital." The third appointed a provisional committee to form the Association, and the fourth condemned in strong terms the Navigation-law Amendment Bill. We may observe that the *Daily News*, the organ of free-trade and reform, is much alarmed at the formation of this "triple league," and calls for the re-organization of the Anti-corn-law League. It further intimates, that the leaders of the late League, if the Association is resuscitated, will not be content with merely defending free-trade.—"The Lords must be muzzled." Again, if called upon to contend with the peerage, the free-traders will require the alliance of all classes of liberals, to enter into a close league with

those who look upon an extended suffrage as the one thing needful, and to earn by mutual good offices the support of those who are yearning to be emancipated from the domination of the prelaty."

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—Yesterday, a ballot was taken at the East India-house on the following question; viz. :—

That this Court is of opinion, that the treaty concluded by the Bombay Government, in 1819, with Pertab Sing, Rajah of Sattara, and subsequently renewed with his brother and successor, the late Appa Sahib, conferred upon and guaranteed to those princes the hereditary sovereignty in the principality of Sattara; and this Court being further of opinion, that the heirs and successors to those princes, whether by adoption or in right of blood, are entitled to the inheritance under the terms and conditions of the said treaty, this Court considers it to be right and necessary to record its opinion, that no case has been made out to justify the annexation of the said principality of Sattara to the British territory.

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that there were— for the question, 96; against the question, 297; majority against the question, 201.

SHEFFIELD ELECTION, Monday evening.—(From a *Correspondent*.)—Mr. Roebuck addressed the electors and non-electors in Paradise-square. The Chartists proposed Mr. Richard Otley as chairman, the Whigs (of the Lord John Russell school) proposed Thomas Dunn, Esq.; upon a show of hands being taken, there was a large majority in favour of Mr. Otley. Mr. Roebuck was well received; and after being well catechized, a resolution was moved, declaring Mr. Roebuck a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Sheffield in Parliament. The resolution was carried by a general show of hands, only a few being held up against. Mr. Roebuck introduced the question of Church and State; he has much to learn yet upon this point. After he had mystified the subject as much as possible, I came to the conclusion that what he had said was as "clear as mud." The following question was asked, "Will you support an annual bill for the separation of Church and State?" "No, I do not understand that proposition. I have explained it as well as I can." If mystification is explanation, then he did it perfectly. The nomination is on Thursday; and as we are not likely to have any opposition, no doubt Mr. Roebuck will be elected on that day.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—The Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, is actively engaged in forming auxiliary societies in all the metropolitan districts. During the past week, branch societies have been formed in Southwark, Tooting, Hackney, and Whitechapel. At the weekly meeting of the People's League Association, on Monday evening, at the Beehive Tavern, in Sydenham, the question of co-operating with the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association formed a portion of the business of the evening. Mr. West presided. The Rev. W. Linwood, of Sydenham-place, moved the following resolution:—

That believing the members of the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association contemplate a most important step in the right direction, we, the members of the People's League of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, do, in our individual capacity, render them every aid in our power; at the same time asserting our conviction of the abstract justice of manhood suffrage.

The resolution having been seconded was put by the chairman, and carried by acclamation. From an advertisement inserted elsewhere it will be seen that the subscriptions to the society already amount to nearly £700, and that efforts are to be made to create a large number of freehold votes for the home counties.—On Wednesday, the members of the Derby Financial Reform Association assembled in the Town-hall, to receive Mr. Archibald Prentice, as a deputation from the Manchester Association. Mr. Alderman Peet was in the chair. Mr. Prentice spoke at great length and was warmly cheered. The Chairman announced, amidst vociferous cheers, that 700 working men had already joined the Derby Freehold Land Society, taking 925 shares.

BRAINTREE.—The Anti-state-church Association held a meeting in this town on Monday, the 19th of April, in the Corn Exchange, when, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, the attendance was very numerous. The Rev. T. Craig presided; and the speakers were, the Rev. J. Burnet, and Rev. T. W. Davids (the deputation), Rev. D. Rees, Messrs. Palmer, Smith, Peter Taylor, &c. The meeting was one of the most effective and interesting ever held in the town on this subject.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The general annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Sir George Carroll in the chair. The Report contained interesting features. Sixty pupils are already on the foundation, and the minds of several have so greatly improved that their friends could scarcely imagine them to be the same persons. The society proceeded to the election of 11 inmates of the asylum at Park-house, Highgate, when the following were declared to be the successful candidates:—Charles Whiting, 3,454 votes; Charles Tee, 3,281; Charles Saxby, 2,716; W. Duncomb, 2,548; Rosalie Fry, 2,482; B. Williams, 2,385; J. A. Lomas, 2,334; J. Biggs, 1,951; Isabella Graham, 1,944; John Adamson, 1,870; Ann Ashby, 1,791. There were 123 unsuccessful candidates.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, May 2.

Of Foreign Wheat and Oats there is this week a fair arrival, whilst of English the supply fresh up is but scanty. The trade to-day is very limited, but the few sales making are on about Monday's terms.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,470 qrs.; Foreign 13,210 qrs. Barley—English, 1,230 qrs.; Foreign, 1,390 qrs. Oats—English, 2,360 qrs.; Foreign, 9,530 qrs. Flour, 1,580 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

We beg to inform our readers that a SECOND EDITION of the "NONCONFORMIST," containing a FULL REPORT of the ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING, this Evening, at Finsbury Chapel, will be published to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, and will be forwarded on the remittance of Six Postage Stamps.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THE demand upon our space, arising from the reports of the anniversary meetings of religious and other societies, compels us to confine our summary of the week's news within the smallest limits. These reports speak for themselves, and require but little in the shape of comment or illustration. Two considerations have suggested themselves to our mind in perusing them—the first is, the comparatively limited interest even now felt in missionary undertakings, compared with what ought to prevail, as illustrated by the interesting Report of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society; and the second, the strong tendency of even Church dignitaries to adopt new, and even democratic, modes of reaching the working classes, of which the Scripture Readers Society may be taken as a specimen.

The past week will be memorable in the annals of Parliament as having produced two or three measures which have some pretension to grapple with the real difficulties of Ireland. Upon the character of these afterthoughts of Ministerial policy, we have spoken elsewhere. The manner in which they were received by the House of Commons, holds out a prospect of their speedy adoption in that branch of the Legislature. How they will be received in the Upper House, depends more upon the earnestness of Ministers than upon any other cause. We cannot forget that last session the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill was denuded of its only useful provisions by the House of Obstructives, and we may be sure that a measure proposing such bold innovations in the present tenure of property in Ireland will only be acquiesced in on the ground of imperious necessity. With the Rate-in-aid Bill, Ministers are making some progress. The appalling accounts of Irish destitution have cut short the wrangling of Irish representatives. The bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Monday night, after a debate of little novelty and unusual brevity, by a majority of 74 in a House of 184. On the second reading, there was a majority of only 55 in a House of 331. It is therefore evident, that the great bulk of its opponents, in which we may include the Protectionist section, have abandoned their ground—a fact which will have no small effect upon the House of Lords. In spite of the factious attempts of Irish landlords to prevent their property being taxed for the relief of Irish destitution, we may expect the Rate-in-aid Bill speedily to receive the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Two measures of minor importance have been practically thrown out—Sir J. Pakington's bill for preventing bribery at elections, and Mr. Locke's bill for regulating Sunday-trains on railways. The most important clause of the first of these measures having been rejected in committee, the mover has taken time to consider what course he shall pursue. In the latter case, the second reading, opposed by Ministers on the ground of the prevalent feeling in Scotland, was negatived by 131 to 122 votes.

The Jewish Relief Bill, the second reading of which, in the House of Commons, was fixed for Monday evening, was postponed for a week, on account of her Majesty's State-ball; the excuse on the part of Ministers being that their supporters would prefer junketting at Buckingham Palace to attending in their places to vote in favour of putting the Jews on an equality with their fellow-countrymen in respect of the elective franchise. Such wretched management of an important mea-

sure is a direct premium on the continued opposition of the House of Lords, who will not be slow to take advantage of the lukewarm zeal of the Premier in the cause of Jewish emancipation. With respect to the bill for modifying the navigation laws, which is appointed for second reading in the Upper House on Monday next, Lord Stanley has announced his intention of offering it a determined opposition, and (perhaps gathering courage from the conviction that the bill will not be rejected) has urged their lordships to throw it out, regardless of the consequences.

The absence of important topics of domestic interest is more than counterbalanced by the exciting intelligence from the Continent, which is of a singularly chequered character.

In Paris there has been a more than ordinary commotion, in consequence of the proclamation of the law for putting down tumultuous assemblages; but the military resources of the Government will no doubt prevent the indignation of the Montagnards and Socialists from taking a more dangerous form. Meanwhile, public attention is absorbed in the approaching elections for a Legislative Chamber, which commence on the 13th instant.

The French expedition to the Papal States has arrived at Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome, and has been cordially received by the people. There can be little doubt that its entrance into the capital will be unopposed, and that the presence of a French force will be regarded as far preferable to the occupation of the city by Austrian troops. What are the intentions of the French Government in reference to the restoration of the Pope does not yet appear. The occupation of the Roman territory is the least of the difficulties they will have to encounter. The submission of the Sicilians to their former sovereign, and the occupation of the fortress of Alessandria by the Austrians, are events which are both indicative of the hopelessness of any present efforts to assert Italian independence.

More pregnant still of future consequences is the news from Germany and Hungary. The war of independence in the latter country has entailed still more signal defeats upon Austria, and threatens to kindle a Slavonian insurrection, with which not only Austria but Russia itself will find it difficult to cope. That the Emperor Nicholas dreads such an event is evident from his sudden change of policy. He is now all moderation—recommending Denmark to make the best terms possible with Schleswig-Holstein, and Austria to adopt pacific negotiations. In Germany the question of nationality is for the moment less thought of than the grave crisis which has arisen at Berlin, where the King, not finding his Legislative Chamber the servile tool of his purposes, has summarily dissolved it, and at a time when Germany is looking to him as its future head, has shown himself in his true colours as an incurable absolutist, without sufficient decision of character to gain the respect of any party.

WHIG AFTERTHOUGHTS.

WE will not deny to the Whig Government the claim they are justly entitled to make of amusing originality in the method they have selected of developing their Irish policy. Their flight through the political atmosphere is like that of a snipe—nowhere, anywhere, everywhere, within the compass of an ordinary breadth. You look for them east, and lo! they are west—you turn sharply round to the west, and before you can catch a glimpse of them, they are due south. You are first of all bidden by all sorts of premonitions to look out for a grand "comprehensive scheme" of liberal statesmanship. In lieu of it comes a perfect blank, and loud peans in praise of the superior wisdom of doing nothing. Before you have had time to recover your surprise, forth creeps a little, peddling, temporary makeshift, in the shape of a small money-grant, or a rate-in-aid. You resign yourself to Lilliputian measures, when out bounces a brace of bold proposals, sufficiently real to make you suspect, that the Whigs have at last got sight of the opposition benches, and are anxious to leave a legacy of hard work to their successors. What is to follow, mortal sagacity would be puzzled to divine. If matters proceed much longer after the present fashion, it will not even be safe to affirm that Lord John Russell will not propound a true solution of the Irish difficulty.

Since the issue of our last number, Whig statesmanship, to the surprise of the uninitiated, amongst whom we must rank ourselves, has reflected two valuable suggestions, thrown out in the course of recent discussions on Irish affairs. The first relates to the administration of the poor-laws, the effect of which will be, that land itself, as well as its produce, becomes answerable for arrears of rates, and may be seized and sold in default of payment. The second has reference to the transfer of encumbered estates; and the measure which embodies it, introduced by Sir J. Romilly, although like the said bill for amending the poor-law, a palpable plagiarism, is one which will touch the very root of the evil now crying for remedy. It ousts the jurisdiction of Chancery for three years

—appoints a commission of three members and a secretary—and authorizes it, upon the simple application of owner, or mortgagee, to sell an encumbered estate, or such part of it as may be necessary, to give a title against all challenge to the purchaser, to lodge the proceeds in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the several claimants, and to distribute the assets amongst them as justice may seem to require.

At last, then, we may congratulate ourselves and the country, upon the prospect of laying in Ireland a foundation-stone of future prosperity. We take it for granted that the Whigs are sincere in proposing these measures. Indeed, after the bold scheme dimly shadowed forth by Sir Robert Peel, and hailed with such an unanimous burst of applause by the country, they have no alternative left them than that of a *bona fide* remedial policy, or an ignominious extrusion from office. But whether they are in earnest, or merely shamming, we care but little. Their very pretence, if it should prove one, is evidence of a necessity which cannot be evaded—their hypocrisy, if hypocrisy it be, is a homage to the authority of a commanding truth. The raw material of the Irish people's subsistence—the one object upon which their industry may be most beneficially exerted—until now locked up by a proud but poverty-stricken monopoly—is to be set free, or, at least, may be so. The measure is permissive merely—it ought to have been compulsory. Yet, under existing circumstances, necessity may, perhaps, compel as stringently as law—and few encumbered estates will be found which neither owner nor money-lender will wish to dispose of. Practically, then, we imagine, Sir J. Romilly's measure, if allowed to pass, will bring into the market, with an indefeasible title for the purchase, most of the landed property in Ireland, at present burdened with the results of past extravagance. A new race of proprietors will come into possession—for the most part, it may be fairly conjectured, men who will buy with a view to cultivate, to improve, to make productive, in a word, to return good interest. Then will spring up a new demand for labour. Then, at length, hope will smile upon the wretched peasantry of Ireland—and then, more cheering prospects will bring with them new energies, and the remunerative exertion of those energies will result in better habits.

We are far from supposing that the measures now under the consideration of Parliament are all that Ireland will require—still farther are we from imagining, that their immediate operation will change the sombre, the appalling aspect of affairs in that country. Time will be needed to develop the advantages of the proposed policy, and many palliatives may, in the meanwhile, be necessary. The Grand Jury system must be overhauled. The Irish Church must be withdrawn. But in the two bills lately introduced to the House of Commons, we discern a remedial virtue, at once searching and permanent—and, indeed, we are not sure whether, with a supplement or two, they will not prove more efficacious than the larger project of Sir Robert Peel. They take the pith of his policy, and leave the husk. They reduce to comparative simplicity what, as he enounced it, was complicated as well as magnificent. They undo what is evil, rather than attempt what is positively good. They remove obstacles to the free exercise of industrial virtue, rather than assume the direction of it, and become responsible for its success. They are, consequently, in our judgment, in stricter and safer keeping with the object of civil government, than the more imposing plan of the right honourable baronet, the member for Tamworth. On the whole, we regard them as improvements upon his original suggestion—if for no other reason than that they are far less likely to dazzle Irish imaginations, and to encourage dependence upon a fancy, rather than upon sober, downright, painstaking, individual exertion.

It is curious and instructive to observe the train of events which has conducted to this gratifying result. Whilst we, in common with almost all thoughtful and disinterested friends of the Irish people, were urging, again and again, the principle embodied in Sir J. Romilly's measure, as absolutely essential to Ireland's regeneration—the Whigs were concocting that brilliant scheme, by which they hoped to effect, for the Irish landlords, a retreat from approaching doom, by tampering with the religious sentiment of the population. Their grand sham was meant to stave off this coming reality. They were very determined—Lord John particularly so—but Providence was too strong for them. Before they could bring their delusion to the birth, its fate was sealed. Disappointed in the darling purpose of their hearts, they were obliged to come before Parliament empty-handed, and to meet a grave, a formidable necessity by proposals so obviously jejune and inadequate, as to excite honest indignation in every ingenuous mind. Men of all parties blushed for British statesmanship—and felt compelled to suggest as well as to condemn. At length, it falls to the Whigs, in lieu of the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, to propose, in substance, the radical changes which

that device was mainly intended to prevent—and, instead of sacrificing a people to a class, which they were intent upon doing under false colours, to sacrifice that class to the people. They have tried every shift to escape this—but they have tried in vain. One by one, their hopes were defeated. Step by step, necessity closed upon them. Fraud would not do—dogged inaction would not do—retail makeshifts would not do. They were obliged to come to honest statesmanship in spite of themselves. Their wisdom is that of compulsion. Their best proposal is an afterthought, which they have striven their utmost to avoid. They meant to curse, and they have blessed altogether. May poor Ireland reap the benefit of the retribution thus meted out to those who would have traded on her misery!

THE DANISH WAR AND THE PORT OF HULL.—The Danish war continues seriously to affect the shipping trade of Hull. "Our largest steam vessels," says the *Eastern Counties Herald*, "which used to sail for Hamburg three or four times every week, are now lying empty and unemployed side by side in the Humber Dock. The foreign steamers, which used to ply to other ports on the Elbe, are also idle, whilst all the bustle attending the discharge of an equal number of steamers, and many more sailing vessels, is now hushed. The loading of a couple of steamers, and sundry brigs and barques, with cotton and machinery, for St. Petersburg, gives some relief to the monotony, but the termination of German and Danish hostilities is here most devoutly wished by all classes. The two large and powerful first-class steam ships, 'Helen McGregor' and 'Victoria,' are both appointed to sail on the 1st May, for Cronstadt."

THE RULING PASSION.—Lately an old miserly woman died in Manchester; she was upwards of 93 years of age, and her only surviving relative is a brother, aged 89. On her death-bed she was very anxious about a box, which contained a large number of guineas and sovereigns. She did not like to entrust the key to any one, but telling her miserable attendant to give the box to her brother, and while she was in *extremis*, absolutely swallowed the key.

THREATENED RENEWAL OF CHARTIST AGITATION.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in his last *Northern Star*, declares he will, forthwith, in spite of the "gagging bill," revive, in person, an agitation for the "land and the charter." "I pant," says he, "for the revival of the much-reviled animal."

THE EXECUTION OF SARAH HARRIET THOMAS.—The *Bristol Mercury* contradicts the statement, that any members of the family of this criminal were present at her execution.

PSALMODY.—The Rev. J. J. Waite closed his engagements in London last week. He received the unanimous and hearty thanks of his classes for his faithful and devoted labours. Mr. Waite left London on Tuesday to commence his work in the provinces. The first note was struck on Wednesday evening, in East-parade Chapel, Leeds. On Thursday he opened at Bradford, where the matter is taken up both by Churchmen and Dissenters. At Halifax on Friday; and, on Monday evening next, his class will meet in Nether Chapel, Sheffield, when we have no doubt there will be a numerous attendance.—*Sheffield Independent*.

CHILDREN DROWNED AT LEITH.—Last week a number of persons assembled on the "Black Rocks," a ledge which runs parallel with the South Leith Sands, to gather mussels. The tide came in with unusual rapidity, and the lives of some children (it is believed four in number) were lost.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE AT SWANSEA.—The *Principality* states that Lady Charlotte Guest has consented, at the request of the committee, to lay the foundation-stone. A very respectable sub-committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for that ceremony, which is likely to take place in the course of June.

CHEAP GAS.—Petitions from 5,996 gas consumers and inhabitants of the City of London, and the parishes of Bow, Whitechapel, &c., have been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company's Bill extending their limits.

FIGHT OVER A GRAVE.—A son of Mr. Robert Brown, of Reedham, died recently, and the corpse was interred in the village church-yard. For some unexplained reason, the grave was watched by night, by the servants, armed. One night, a groom saw three men attempting to excavate the coffin; he called out; one of the men discharged a gun at him; the groom returned the fire with a surer aim, and there is no doubt that one person was wounded. He was carried off by his companions.

MR. HUDSON, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The *Leeds Mercury* states that the friends of Mr. Hudson, M.P., in Sunderland, have been canvassing the electors of that borough for signatures to an address expressing confidence in him. The address denies that the charges made against Mr. Hudson with respect to railway matters have been proved, and is so worded as to imply an approval of his political as well as commercial conduct.

THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.—Mrs. Jermy and Eliza Chestney have so far recovered that it is expected they will be able to leave Stanfield-hall in a few days. The subscription for Eliza Chestney now amounts to £706 6s. 6d. The Duke of Cambridge has sent £10. The subscription for Emily Sandford has reached £530.

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

MR. HUDSON AND THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The Report of the Committee of Investigation to the Shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway, fulfils—far more than fulfils—the worst auguries of those who had no faith in Mr. Hudson. It is indeed a melancholy document; showing at once how confidence the most entire can be unscrupulously abused; how men of ostensibly good character and recognised probity can submit, for the opportunity to job in shares and in railway patronage, to terms of dictation at railway boards inconsistent with personal honour, and to practices of misrepresentation absolutely fraudulent; how shareholders can be gulled and defrauded; how railway accounts can be "cooked" (the word is Mr. Waddington's); how rogues fall out when detected; and how neither at the board of the Eastern Counties nor in the service of the company was there one human being who had the courage or the honesty to protect its proprietary against transactions almost requiring investigation at the Central Criminal Court. Thirteen millions of capital in this company and its alliances were at the mercy of Messrs. Hudson and Waddington; and since December, 1845, they have been playing at the game of ducks and drakes with it; making and unmaking dividends, traffic, capital, and revenue, just as they pleased; disbursing sums of which they will render no accounts; pocketing checks, for which there is no authority, and of which they will give no explanation; appropriating to themselves money belonging to the company; and even descending to the petty meanness of making the company pay their hotel expenses.

In August, 1845, the Eastern Counties Company, though not a very flourishing one, was at all events a solvent and an honestly conducted concern; after paying all its expenses, and the interest on its preference shares, it then divided three shillings a share out of profits. Its shareholders were, however, dissatisfied at this low rate of dividend in those golden days. Nothing less than Mr. Hudson and ten per cent. would satisfy them. Mr. Hudson they got; but on his own terms, viz., "that he was to have the entire control and management of the company." This autocracy he, however, relaxed a little; he permitted Mr. Waddington to look after the traffic. Where could Mr. Hudson find colleagues to sit at a board with him on such a condition? Their presence there was evidence of their own nonentity, of their self-stultification, of their regard for something else than the interests of their constituency. They reduced themselves to the condition of Chinese Mandarin figures, bowing only when Mr. Hudson shook them. Found, however, such men were, and richly they merit the plight in which their more than Egyptian taskmaster has left them. With these almost papal powers, Mr. Hudson took the chair; in it he forthwith promised the shareholders 10 per cent. Now Mr. Hudson has, it must be confessed, an easy mode of conjuring up high dividends; he declares them, and then looks after the money to pay them. Without even calling for such vulgar things as accounts, he inaugurated his presidency by raising the dividend to 9s.; whereat the Mandarins nodded, and the shareholders shouted. Here is Mr. Duncan's, the law clerk's, account of the process; it is a simple if not an ingenious or honest one.

"The board meeting of the 22nd of December, 1845, was held, and at that meeting a 9s. dividend was decided upon. No accounts had then been prepared. I remember Mr. Hudson said that when he took the Midlands chair he found the concern depressed; that he had made a good dividend there, being satisfied that he could bring the concern to keep up that dividend out of its profits; and that the same thing must be done with the Eastern Counties. The Board, knowing that Mr. Hudson had largely invested in the company's stock at the then high prices (about £23 per share), deferred to his opinion. . . . I consider every other dividend declared subsequently to the one declared at Christmas, 1846, up to and inclusive of the one in July, 1848, was, so far as may now appear to have been overstated, to have been consequent on the false step taken by Mr. Hudson, in the first instance."

The system once introduced could not be abandoned. As with *Macbeth*, one crime led to another, until "returning were as tedious as go o'er;" and from the first half-year in 1845 down to July, 1848, the greater portion of every half-year's dividend was paid out of capital; in other words, out of the calls which Mr. Hudson was making for other purposes from his dupes, the shareholders. He got their money, called it revenue, and repaid it to them as dividends. The amount of money divided between those dates was £545,714 8s. 4d.; of that sum £225,141 12s. 6d. was only, say the committee, "really applicable to dividend." The capital was therefore robbed of the sum of £320,572 16s. 10d. Thus, also, in the last half-year ending 4th of January last, the accounts as "cooked" at the Albert-gate by Mr. Hudson exhibited a sum of £103,687 13s., as net divisible profit. Whereas the committee have discovered that of this sum no less than £97,364 14s. 5d., was improperly placed to the credit of profits; and that £6,323 8s. 7d., was all that the Eastern Counties then had to divide amongst its proprietaries, who, half-year after half-year, had been promised their ten per cent. The consequence is, that this half-year there will be no dividend. What do the Mandarins say to this?

The mode in which Mr. Hudson concealed the

real state of affairs from his constituents was also simple:—"In order to justify the foregoing conclusion of the board, the traffic accounts were altered, and the expenses were squared to suit the dividend, and not the dividend to suit the expenses." Of course, now that Mr. Hudson is found out, he denies all knowledge of any such manipulations, though they began with his tenure of office; nay, he protests that he left the board because he could not reduce the expenses.

I was not aware that the expenses chargeable to revenue had been charged to capital. I thought the charges against revenue were heavier than they ought to have been, and as I could not contract the expenses I left the board. The statements of accounts were referred to the finance committee, and by them to the board. I was not aware that such discrepancies existed in the accounts. I was not aware that the printed accounts differed from the books. I was not aware that there was any material variation between the accounts and the printed reports. I might be aware that there was a slight discrepancy between the printed reports and the revenue expenditure. I am of opinion that there were balances left over, but not to any extent—to the extent of £1,000 or £2,000.

Unfortunately, however, the evidence is very strong the other way. The half-year's account for July, 1846, has been found so altered, "with figures in the handwriting of Mr. Hudson." When in July, 1838, Mr. Waddington, during an excursion to Norfolk, remonstrated with his chief on declaring an 8s. dividend, the following scene occurred:—

On the next morning, as we were returning from visiting the Norfolk line, he told me that I had made him miserable, as he could and would pay 8s. per share. He had reduced his dividends in the North, and he would not pay less than 8s. here. I stated to him that it was a mistake, and that if he paid it now he could not pay it again; that he would not be thanked for it, but very much blamed hereafter. He then went into a calculation to prove that I was wrong as to the future earnings of the company, he stating that for the ensuing half year the receipts would average £16,000 per week. I stated that they would be but £15,000, or at most £15,500 per week. On this we had angry words, and I left the railway carriage.

Nor is Mr. Waddington's testimony unsupported, for Mr. Mosely thus corroborates it:—

I was directed by Mr. Waddington to take the accounts for the half year ending July 4, 1848, to Mr. Hudson, at Albert-gate. I did take them. Mr. Hudson directed me to tell them (at the office) to carry £10,000 less than was actually incurred. I delivered his message to the accountant, who would, of course, I should think, take his instructions from the directors; but whether he did or not I cannot say. I saw in the published reports that the alteration had been made. The expenditure was reduced £10,000. Mr. Waddington, on giving me the accounts to take to Mr. Hudson, said: "Now mind Mr. Mosely, I shall be no party to the cooking of those accounts."

It is in vain, then, for Mr. Hudson now to plead *non mi ricordo*. No one will believe him; though the consciences of Mr. Waddington and the other mandarins are, it must be granted, made of tougher material than those of ordinary mortals.

The chances, certainly, are in favour of a vacancy for Sunderland; perhaps for Maldon also. For, how many degrees above swindling is this half-yearly "cooking" of railway accounts? It was a fraud by which the price of Eastern Counties stock was raised and kept up fictitiously; by which thousands were induced to invest their money in that stock; by which the investors hoped ultimately to obtain that highest of railway blessings—ten per cent. And who, now that the fraud has been discovered, that the bubble has burst, will recompense those who have been so deceived and deluded—all to their infinite loss—some to their ruin? This, be it noted and remembered, is not a case of self-deception on the part of railway directors, is not a case of undue railway speculation, is not a case of sudden panic: it is a case of deliberate dishonest fraud practised by the chairman and deputy-chairman of a railway company on their own constituents—of a fraud which there was not a man at the board or in the service of this company honest enough to expose.

But the case against Messrs. Hudson and Waddington does not end even here. There is a sum of £8,000 or £9,000 spent on parliamentary expenses, of which the latter is afraid to account, lest he be questioned "in another place;" that place being the House of Commons. There is a sum of £1,000 given by Mr. Hudson's directions to Mr. Waddington, whose services Mr. Hudson once told his dupes were unremunerated. And, worse than all, there is a "second postscript," which details a transaction amounting to nothing less than the transfer by these two gentlemen of £2,000 each to themselves of monies which were not theirs.

Vacancies there must be for Sunderland and Maldon!

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—We have heard that Manchester has engaged to raise, for the Congregational Board of Education, the sum of £500 per annum, for the next three years, while Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and other towns in the north, in which excellent meetings have just been held, will do the same.—*Patriot*.

THE SHEFFIELD ELECTION.—The new writ was issued last evening, and will be received by the under-sheriff, at York, this morning, in course of post. It is anticipated that the sheriff's precept will be received by the mayor to-day, and allowing Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, as the three clear days required by law, it is probable that he will immediately proclaim the election to be held on Thursday next. Before our next week's publication Mr. Roebuck will be one of the members for Sheffield.—*Sheffield Independent*.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

BAPTIST UNION.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Baptist Union, was held on Friday morning, the 20th ult., in the Library, at the Mission-house, Moorgate-street. Although the weather was unfavourable, and Sunday had to intervene before the other great denominational meetings, the attendance of ministers and representatives was considerable. For the following brief outline of the proceedings, we are indebted to the *Patriot*:—"It was formerly the practice of this body, after the transaction of business in the assembly of pastors and representatives, to hold a public meeting; but this was found to excite so little interest, that, following the example of the Congregational Union, it was resolved to substitute a preliminary address from the chairman for the year. Mr. Morgan is the first President of the Union on whom this service has devolved; and we understand that he performed it in a manner which gave the highest satisfaction; distributing counsels, cautions, admonitions, and even censures, with such maturity of wisdom and paternity of feeling, as elicited a unanimous response of willing assent. On no subject do his suggestions appear to have been better received, than on the important one of a voluntary, unauthoritative visitation of the churches by senior pastors. This he pressed with much earnestness, as requisite to give a character of true apostolicity to the denomination, and as likely to be attended with the most gratifying results. The report bore evidence of a degree of revival in the churches comprised in the Union, which the meeting felt warranted in hailing as 'indicative of returning prosperity.' The evils of the Trust-deed system, and the best means of remedying them, were the subject of much consideration, but without leading to any immediate practical result. A model Chapel-deed was, however, read and approved; and it was determined to form a repository in the library for plans and specifications of chapels actually built, with the view to eventual compilation of a Chapel-building Manual for the use of the denomination. It was felt, also, that the chapel-case system must, if possible, be superseded by some scheme more reputable and better adapted to equalize the burdens on the one hand, and the advantages on the other, of mutual aid in the erection of chapels. In reference to the case of the Rev. J. Shore, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the Union regard the proceedings against the Rev. J. Shore, A.M., adopted by the Bishop of Exeter, with a view to silence him as a minister of the Gospel within the diocese of Exeter, notwithstanding his avowed secession from the Church of England—and thus to separate him from a congregation warmly attached to his ministry, as being, although under cover of ecclesiastical discipline, and in conformity with ecclesiastical law, an infringement of religious liberty in his person, and of the nature of persecution for conscience-sake. They therefore express their cordial sympathy with Mr. Shore in his present sufferings, and declare their conviction, that the bonds in which the clergy of the Church of England are by law at present held, are a scandal at once to that Church and to the age." With respect to certain Baptist churches whose origin seems lost in the depths of antiquity, some conversation took place, which proves that the Baptist body is not wanting in learned and enthusiastic archaeologists."

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this institution was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the 24th ult. R. Harris, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair.

The proceedings having been commenced by singing, the Rev. T. WINTER offered prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and addressed the assembly in a brief and appropriate speech.

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL then read an abstract of the Report. After referring, in its opening paragraphs, to the improved state of the institution this year, as compared with last, it furnished a number of deeply-interesting extracts from the correspondence of the agents, illustrating the present condition of their respective stations. The following is a summary of the society's operations:—

There are fifteen churches, of which your missionaries are the pastors. To these there have been added, during the year, 138 persons. The losses by death, emigration, and exclusion—and the number of the latter is very small—amount to sixty-one. The clear increase is, therefore, seventy-seven. The additions to each church average rather more than nine; the clear increase to each church averages about five. Compared with the previous year, the number of additions to the churches is somewhat greater, the clear increase much more so. Last year the average gross increase was under nine, the clear increase scarcely three. In both respects, therefore, the results are more satisfactory. The members in these churches now number over 500. Only one of these churches has been stationary, and one has fewer members now than twelve months ago, notwithstanding that seven members have been added to it during that period; but emigration and death have swept out of it an unusually large number.

The following statement was presented with respect to the administration of the relief fund during the past year:—

The committee withheld all grants up to the latest moment, consistent with the claims of humanity. Very little has been given away in the form of gratuitous relief, and only in cases of extreme destitution. They lament to add, that all accounts concur to prove that destitution to be extensive and severe. They have tried, in every way, to relieve through the medium of employment. Some Christian brethren have been assisted, who have established evening schools; others have been put

to dig, and prepare turf—a few to break stones, to be afterwards sold for the repair of the roads; and many young women have been employed in making useful articles of lace, which have been sent to ladies in this country, who have kindly undertaken to dispose of them, and the proceeds applied to keep them employed during the winter. But at Ballina the committee have adopted a scheme, first suggested by Mr. Hamilton, of a larger and more systematic description. They have taken a farm consisting of about 136 statute acres, with the view of giving steady employment to as many labourers as possible, and paying them according to the quality and amount of work done.

JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., who was appointed treasurer after the last anniversary, presented his accounts, from which it appeared that the total receipts during the past year were £2,670 2s. 9d.; the expenditure, inclusive of a balance of £1,756 1s. 2d. against the society last year, amounted to £4,340 11s. 3d.; leaving the present balance against it, £1,670 8s. 6d. The account of the relief fund stood thus:—Receipts during the year, £7, which, with a balance in hand last year of £2,304 6s. 1d., presented a total of £2,311 16s. 1d.; the outlay amounted to £923 6s. 10d., leaving a balance still in hand of £1,388 9s. 3d.

The Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, of Liverpool, rose to move:—

That this meeting have heard the abstract of the Report, which has now been read with great interest, and rejoices in the success which has attended the labours of the society's agents in Ireland; and would hope that the circulation of the Report among the churches may stimulate them to more earnest prayer for the Divine blessing, and to increased liberality, that the peculiar difficulties of the society may be speedily removed, and that the committee may be able to strengthen the missionary band.

In the course of an able and appropriate speech, Mr. BIRRELL said: It has sometimes, I confess, struck me, that the time had hardly arrived for going forth to Ireland; that great political changes must be made before there was an open field for evangelical exertions. But, again, I have thought that the world could not have presented a more discouraging aspect to the apostles and their coadjutors when they went forth, at the command of their Master, to overthrow Paganism [hear, hear]; and that, after all, no instrument is so powerful, for the correction even of bad governments, as the gospel itself; for when people are instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom, and are brought into the spirit of our Lord and Saviour, they learn how to govern themselves [cheers]. Just, indeed, as the early propagators of Christianity found some open places in the armour of Paganism through which their weapons might pass, so our missionaries, amidst all their difficulties and obstacles, find some accessible points in the heart of Ireland. Popery has begun to overact herself; secular Protestantism has never had their confidence; military coercion has been shown, by profuse liberality, not to be a correct expression of England's feelings; so that everywhere you find now an open door. The Report has told us, that the Romanists hear our missionaries gladly—that their schools are filled with Catholic children; and it is delightful to perceive, that there is in one part an open meeting, where the points of difference between Romanists and Protestants are discussed. I hold that to be a most encouraging feature in our operations, because it shows that the people's minds are at work, and that they have the courage to investigate [hear, hear]. As I believe it is characteristic of an Irishman to adopt whatever course he espouses with his whole heart, so I cannot doubt, but that those who have thus adopted Christianity will be able instruments for its diffusion among their fellow-countrymen. A friend lately told me, that when one of the notorious Whiteboys was converted, his comrades sent a message to him to say, that they meant to murder him on his way back from his baptism. The brave fellow immediately went to them and said, "Boys, you know what I am; I have stood by you in many a fight, and you never knew my courage to fail. You may attack me as you propose, but I will offer no resistance, for I cannot now return evil for evil to any man; and I wish you to mark, that I will do so, not from fear of you, but from fear of God" [hear, hear]. Such men—bold, yet gentle; tender, and yet martyr-spirited—are the men we want to evangelize Ireland, and we shall have them too [cheers].

The Rev. W. HAMILTON, of Ballina, in seconding the resolution, said, the Baptist Mission in Ireland seemed for many years to be a very discouraging undertaking. Its agents laboured with diligence, while almost every effort to do good was counteracted, not only by Roman Catholic priests, but by Protestant ministers. It is cause, however, for thankfulness, that a happy change has taken place. This improvement was brought about by the afflictions which that country has undergone. Thousands have died of starvation, but the relief sent from this society preserved many lives. The people in Mayo were thereby satisfied that Protestants were not their enemies. Very soon after the aid of this society was distributed at Ballina, our chapel became crowded. I did not invite the people, they came of their own accord [cheers]. Mr. Hamilton detailed several instances of hopeful conversion, and concluded by saying it is a fact, that the Roman Catholics in Ireland are almost everywhere prepared to receive the gospel. Your scripture-readers are well received wherever they go. There is some good doing at nearly every one of the stations which you occupy; and I have no doubt, therefore, that you will be anxious to do everything in your power to promote the interests of the society [cheers].

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON then offered special prayer for Ireland.

Rev. J. BIGWOOD, of London, rose to move:—

That this meeting cannot refrain from expressing their deep

sympathy with the continued and severe sufferings of the Irish poor, and would earnestly pray that Almighty God may overrule these calamities for good—that they consider the course which the Relief Committee have taken in the distribution of the funds committed to their care, eminently satisfactory; and, further, that they regard the spirit of inquiry rising up among large numbers of the people in different parts of the country, as an encouraging sign of the times, and they hope that this spirit may spread, until it shall free the people from the power of superstition, and overthrow the various forms of ecclesiastical corruption which have so long oppressed them.

In the course of his address he adverted to the fact, that the ratio of conversions in Ireland has doubled that which has taken place in our metropolitan churches. In the former, the clear increase has been 3 per cent., whereas in the latter it is only 1½ per cent.

The Rev. J. BURNET rose, as a deputation from the Irish Evangelical Society, to second the resolution. After being carried, he said, from society to society I find myself landed at last among the Baptists [laughter]. Perhaps I ought not to say landed, for they are so fond of the water that one does not know when we get to the land. But if the Baptist tide should set in strongly, I hold with them so much of our common Christianity, that I can sail with them on any occasion whatever [cheers]. I sailed with them once to Ireland, and then for once I saw them sick of the water. I beat them there; for I am never sick of it [cheers and laughter]. After describing some of the peculiarities of the Irish people, Mr. Burnet said:—What are we to do with such a people? Are they worse now than they were long ago? I say no. I have seen famines before the present in Ireland, but the public mind was not alive to them. Philanthropy had not been kindled up with sufficient brilliancy to throw light upon the condition of the country. But now England will be found alive; in other words, now that we are improved and can look around us and see every plague-spot of Ireland, and we think that Ireland, as presented to us at the present moment, has something more fearful than it was ever visited with in the progress of its history. I do not say this to make us think lightly of the sufferings of Ireland. We cannot, with our present knowledge, think lightly of any of its sufferings. The days of our ignorance have passed away, and now that she has come under the eye of England, she will be the object of meditation until she has put on her beautiful garments, and become a sister in deed, as now she is one in name [cheers]. If we were not to improve the inhabitants of Ireland, they would come over to us in shoals, and bring with them their poverty and famine, their rags and disease; and I do not see why they should not. We must lift them up, or they will pull us down [hear, hear]. Let us enable them to help themselves [cheers]. This society adopts a course which will work out that end. You do not make them beggars; you go to them with the gospel of Christ; you go to them with education, and if the school is on the one hand, and the chapel on the other, I think that, between the one and the other, you will find that you have adopted the very best means by which its improvement can be secured [cheers]. . . . One of the mistakes connected with Ireland I have always taken to be this,—some one great remedy has been supposed to be the one remedy for it [hear, hear]. I have known that country for thirty-four years, during a considerable part of which I resided in it, and I do not believe that for any country suffering under such a complication of evils, there can be any one remedy whatever. Hence, I take all the remedies that have been suggested, and I place those provided by education and the gospel of Christ amongst the foremost. If this society is successful, it will light up tapers which will ultimately fill it with knowledge and power, and be productive of practical improvement by sanctifying the hearts of the people [cheers]. I cannot deem that instrumental light which is the wisdom and the power of God unto salvation. Now, as this society holds up this gospel in its schools, in its chapels, and wherever its agents are operating, you are wielding the mightiest power that Heaven itself ever did or ever will provide for the improvement of Ireland [cheers]. I do not say with some, Away with politics. I can afford to believe that they may do much; but I do not think that they can do everything for Ireland [cheers]. With reference to the debt of £1,600, Mr. Burnet said:—If I live until the next Anniversary, I will come and see whether you have paid it [cheers]. I hope you will encourage the hearts of the officers and committee, and that, if we assemble next year, we shall hear nothing about debt, and more about the progress of the society in the sister land [cheers].

The resolution was then put and carried.

J. TRITTON, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by the Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, and carried by acclamation.

The Benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting separated.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Bible Translation Society was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Baptist chapel, New Park-street, Southwark—John Shoard, Esq., of Bristol, in the chair.

After a hymn had been sung, and the Divine blessing invoked on the proceedings,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said, that the society had now been in existence nine or ten years; its simple object was to sustain faithful and complete translations of the Bible; and it was established solely in consequence of another great society having determined to withdraw its aid from those translations of the Scriptures which were what Baptists considered faithful and complete translations [applause].

Dr. STEANE, the Secretary, then read the committee's Report of the operations of the Society during the past year, and from which we extract the following passages:—

In reporting what has been done during the past year, it is to be mentioned, that in the Sanscrit language the first volume of the Old Testament, down to the end of the sixth of Joshua, was published at the end of November. A revised edition of the Sanscrit New Testament has advanced to the sixth chapter of Luke. In Bengali, the revision of the whole Bible has advanced to the 18th chapter of 1st Samuel; the reprint of the Bengali Testament has advanced to the 10th chapter of John, and will, Mr. Wenger says, "if life and health be spared, be finished in the present year. I have now before me," he adds, "the last sheet of a very large edition, 15,000, of the book of Acts, and the first sheet of a similar edition of John." In the early part of the year, Mr. Leslie was enabled to bring to a close his revised, or rather new, translation of the New Testament into the Hindi language. Reprints of this, and also of the *Hindustani*, are now in the press. The following is a list of the Scriptures printed during the past year:—

HINDI, Deva Nagri Character—	
Testaments	2,500 copies.
Daniel	1,000
KAITHI Character—	
Single Gospels	9,000
SANSKRIT, Old Testament, 1st Vol.	2,500
Single Gospels	5,000
BENGALI, Single Gospels	33,000
Psalms	5,000
Psalms and Proverbs	1,000
Total	59,000

The number of Scriptures which have been sent forth from the depository for distribution amounts to 48,157 volumes, the majority of them being single Gospels. Towards these valuable results your committee have had the pleasure of granting two donations of £500 each. The Report also stated that the committee had made a grant of £100, towards the expense of versions now in progress by the Baptist missionaries in Western Africa. The receipts for the year amounted, altogether, to £1,472 8s. 6d. A legacy of £200 (not yet paid) had been left to the society by the late Mrs. Burls, of Edmonton; also by a certain disposition of his property, made by Mr. Trotter, of Coleford, the society is entitled to one-third of its proceeds, after his decease; and, finally, five shares in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway have been presented to the society by a lady. In terminating their duties, the committee commend the institution to the fostering care of the Church, and of all who are concerned that the word of God should be faithfully translated into the language of mankind. They recommend to its supporters and friends the same "patient continuance in well-doing," as is needed to be exercised by the translators whom they assist in their toilsome work. And, on their behalf, they bespeak the continuous and believing prayers of the faithful, that, sustained and enlightened by the Holy Spirit, they may be enabled, as the result of their labours, to give to the nations the uncorrupted word of God.

The Rev. FRANCIS TUCKER, of Manchester, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That, convinced of the necessity of patient continuance in the work of perfecting the versions of the word of God supported by the Bible Translation Society, this meeting rejoices to sustain its labours, and directs the publication of this Report under the care of the committee.

The rev. gentleman said, that, having been permitted for a few months in India to look upon the translators at their work, it was very pleasant to him to plead their cause before persons who approved of the mode in which they performed it, and equally pleasant to plead the cause of a society which had rendered those translators such valuable and efficient aid. With regard to the need for some such society as this, there could be among Baptists only one opinion [hear, hear]. In reference to their own translators, let them read the close of the preface to Dr. Duff's "India and India Missions," or the close of one of the chapters of that beautiful book of Mr. Arthur, the Wesleyan missionary, entitled, "A Mission to the Mysore," and they would at once see that there was no lack of real esteem for, and confidence in, their translators, on the part of brethren of other societies [hear, hear]. He concluded by a reference to the present position of India:—None would deny that the day might quickly come, when the last European should be chased from the shores of India. Let us, therefore, prepare for that time, so that, if we were driven away from India, we might leave the Bible behind. He spoke not of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our wars in India; but where was the philanthropist, and where the Christian, that could read those dismal stories without lifting his eyes to heaven, and saying, "Shall the sword devour for ever?" That glorious continent of India, did the Eternal make it that it might be one great battle-field? The Sutlej, the Chenab, and the Jhelum, did he create them that they might run with blood? Did he pour from the "hollow of his hand" the mighty streams of the Indus and the Ganges, that man might dye them crimson with the life-blood of his fellow-man? Oh, surely no! Every yearning of the human heart answered, "No!" Every utterance of the human conscience answered, "No!" And voices from revelation, from the judgment-seat, from eternity, gave, in deep and solemn tones, their answer, "No!" [Loud applause.]

The Rev. ROBERT ROLFE, of Cambridge, seconded the resolution, which was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. JOHN LEECHMAN (formerly a missionary at Serampore) proposed the next resolution:—

That, regarding the circulation of the word of God among heathen nations as necessary to lay a foundation for the successful labours of Christian missionaries, this meeting looks with devout thankfulness on the toils of all faithful translators, and earnestly desires that the effectual blessing of God may rest upon them all.

From the beginning, the translation of God's holy word had been one of the chief glories of these

missions; and many could remember the time when their translators rallied around them the interest, the affection, and the liberal aid of all classes of the Christian community; and he knew no reason whatever why this should not be the case still. In reference to their translations, there was no difference in them, except that they were greatly improved [hear, hear]. It had been his privilege to live under the same roof with Dr. Carey in India, and he had been a witness to the toils of the translators. He remembered the Doctor once saying, "When I look about, and compare the state of things in India with what it was when I first came here, I must say that a wonderful change has been effected." But then he added, with characteristic humility, "How that has been done, I cannot say" [hear, hear].

The Rev. JOSEPH BAYNES, of Nottingham, seconded the resolution, and advocated the claims of the society in an energetic speech, which drew down the universal plaudits of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. CLARKE (formerly a missionary in Africa) spoke in support of the resolution. He described the difficulties which the missionaries had to encounter in the work of translating the scriptures into the barbarous African dialects, as much greater than those experienced by the missionaries in India. The inhabitants, too, were sunk to the lowest level in the scale of human existence; but, dark as it was, beyond all that they could form a conception of, yet the word of God had, to a certain extent, imparted light even there. They had already Fernandian boys, and Suboos, and Wallabees, on the river Camaroon, reading the Scriptures in their own tongue; and in the town of Clarence, on the island of Fernando Po, there were persons who belonged to upwards of thirty different African tribes, most of whom understood English, and who had rendered valuable and efficient aid in the translation of the word of God into their respective languages. The name of God-men, as applied to the English missionaries, had penetrated far into the interior of the African continent; and so talismanic had been its effects, that the missionary might now travel with comparative security hundreds of miles through countries which had never before been visited by a European. The languages of Africa were exceedingly numerous, and probably the word of God would have to be translated into more than 200 tongues, ere the people in that land would read for themselves in their own tongues the "wonderful works of God." But if the Lord imparted his spirit unto his people, they would not be afraid of this mighty work, but would gird on their armour and go forth in his strength. Perhaps one-half the continent was covered with those who professed Mahomedanism. They were to be found principally in the north of Africa, in the mountain-system of the Atlas, the great desert of Sahara, the banks of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, and about Lake Chad; and many of these people could read the Koran in the Arabic character. If, therefore, the word of God were translated into their tongues, and printed in that character, many, not only of the Hovas and the Arabs of the desert, but also of the Foola, Mandingoes, and Housahs, who professed Mahomedanism, would be able to read concerning Jesus Christ, and the way of salvation through his blood. After some further remarks in support of the resolution, the rev. gentleman, who was evidently suffering from severe indisposition, concluded a very interesting speech amid loud applause.

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. A. G. BURNET, of Aberdeenshire, then moved the appointment of the committee and officers for the ensuing year, which having been seconded by the Rev. Mr. PEACOCKE, was agreed to.

A liberal collection was made in support of the objects of the society; and, after the 117th Psalm had been sung, and the Rev. Mr. Hinton had pronounced the Benediction, the meeting separated.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MEMBERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Baptist Missionary Society, for the transaction of business, was held at the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday morning, the 24th ult., at ten o'clock. To this meeting all subscribers of half a guinea a year, and upwards, are admissible. The attendance was much more numerous than on former occasions, in expectation of some discussion respecting the projected incorporation of the society.

Mr. Phillips, of Melksham, was called to the chair.

After singing and prayer, the Secretary read the minutes and the annual Report. For the leading features of the latter document, we refer to the report of the meeting at Exeter-hall.

A discussion followed, respecting the proposed incorporation of the society, upon which subject the meeting came to a nearly unanimous resolution. With only one dissident, the Rev. Dr. Cox carried a motion, which he prefaced with a characteristically conciliatory speech, repudiating the proposal of incorporation as likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the society, and prohibiting the committee about to be appointed from introducing that or any similar measure. The country ministers who spoke, did not conceal from the outgoing committee the dissatisfaction which the mere proposal of the scheme had occasioned; and it is evident that its estimable and well-meaning promoters must have been grievously at fault in entertaining, however cautiously, an idea so utterly distasteful to the denomination at large.

Mr. HINTON stated his entire concurrence in any resolution proposing the entire abandonment of the project, on the ground of pursuing peace and avoiding dissension. He should never stir in the matter of incorporation again [hear], and had he been aware

of the feeling of the country as he now was, he should never have stirred in it at all [hear]. The reason that he should prefer a conciliatory resolution was, that it was the only one which could be carried unanimously; and he longed for a unanimous vote [hear]. He regretted, beyond his power of expression, the personalities into which the controversy had run; for he regarded the evil that had resulted as more than any good that could have resulted from the charter, if acquired. He then, with much emotion, added, that for whatever he had done or written amiss in this controversy, in which, from beginning to end, his sole object had been the welfare of the society, he begged pardon of his brethren, and of none more earnestly than of his brother Stovel [general applause]. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Hinton repeated his former statement, adding, that for whatever was justly blameable in his writings towards his brother Stovel, he sincerely begged his pardon. He assured Mr. Stovel that he never brought, and never intended to bring, a charge of prevarication against him [cheers].

Mr. STOVEL said that he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. Hinton's explanation; and they then shook hands amid loud cheers.

An important resolution respecting the trust property of the society was proposed by the Rev. W. ROBINSON, of Kettering, pursuant to which a special committee was appointed to inquire and report next year on the subject.

The Rev. J. P. MURSELL, and the Rev. E. S. PRYCE, of Gravesend, brought forward motions, the effect of which, taken together, would be to make a complete change in the constitution of the society, by the substitution of a system of church representation for individual membership; but after it had been ruled by the chair that no notice of motion whatever was necessary, it was discovered that not only the usage of the society, but also the state of the law, required a year's notice to be given before such motions could be entertained. The notices, however, are to be published with the minutes of proceeding; and these important questions will be determined next year. We are sorry to observe, that the society still owes a debt of nearly £5,000, and that the outgoing committee were compelled to turn their attention, not merely to a reduced scale of expenditure, but also to a contracted sphere of operations. Upon the new committee are the names of several gentlemen who distinguished themselves by their opposition to the proposal of incorporation.

MEETING AT EXETER-HALL.

The annual general meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held on Thursday at Exeter-Hall. The great hall was crowded on the occasion. The chair was filled by Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., and on the platform we observed:—C. Cowan, Esq., M.P.; R. Harris, Esq., M.P.; J. Tritton, Esq.; — Phillips, Esq., Devises; — Kelson, Esq., Rochdale; J. H. Allen, Esq.; E. B. Underhill, Esq.; Drs. Cox, Acworth, Godwin, and Hoby; Revs. F. Tucker, H. S. Brown, Mursell, Winter, Stovel, Morris, C. Birt, Brock, Groser, Hinton, Soule, Sprigg, Hayerolt, Stalker, Roff, J. Clark (Africa), Upton, Room, Brawn, Wigner, Miall.

The proceedings of the morning were opened by the 576th Hymn, in which the meeting generally joined, after which the blessing of God on the missionary work was invoked in an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cox.

The hon. CHAIRMAN then rose, and after the applause which greeted his presence had subsided, proceeded to address the meeting. In his opening remarks, he referred to the history of the fathers of missionary labour, with a view to promote the inquiry whether they were actuated by the same motives, and animated by the same untiring zeal and consecration of themselves to God. He continued: I must now refer, for a moment, to a subject I would rather not allude to, but which, not being mentioned in the Report of the committee, I feel I ought, as one of your treasurers, to make some mention of, inasmuch as many who are present will, I have no doubt, expect some information in reference to it. You are aware, my dear friends, that during the past year, a discussion of somewhat a public character has been carried on in regard to some parts of the machinery of this society; and, in speaking to this point, I must be allowed to make one remark, that is, that when we are sometimes engaged in the discussion of matters of the machinery merely, let us not forget the principles of the society, nor the overwhelmingly important objects it has in view [hear, hear]. I for one would never be the man to prevent, or desire to prevent, the fullest and freest discussion on all subjects. It is necessary to the existence of our missions that we should stand well with our churches, and unless we have their co-operation throughout the length and breadth of the land, which, after the blessing of God on our labours, is most essential, we cannot expect to prosper. If we are not animated by their prayers, supported by their exertions, and receiving their advice, what can we expect? Dear friends, let it be understood, once for all, that your committee—that they are simply the representatives of your churches; and unless they feel themselves to be such, and act in a corresponding spirit, they are not worthy of their position. I will now refer, for a moment, to the subject to which I have alluded, in order that it may not be referred to again. It did occur to the minds of some old and dear friends on the committee that, seeing the position in which the society was placed in regard to holding its property in foreign lands, and in regard to the great expense which was occasioned by every change of trustees—that a plan might be adopted, under which the committee (who are annually elected) might be

made the perpetual trustees of the society. The question was brought under discussion, and was considered by the committee; it was, however, never put by the chairman for the adoption or rejection of the committee; but most of our brethren felt, that before deciding, they would desire to have the opinion of other friends of the denomination, and they found that many of the old friends of the society considered such a plan undesirable. The committee felt, therefore, that they had no other course to adopt than, rather than divide the society, themselves to put an end to the subject at once; and a resolution was unanimously passed that it be not further entertained. At our meeting on Friday last, the subject was again referred to, brought up, and considered; and I felt it my duty to convey to you the impression on my mind, that the way in which the subject was considered was highly honourable to the Christian feeling of those who differed from each other upon it, all of whom left the meeting bound and knit together in feelings of Christian charity, brotherhood, and love. Thus much, and no more, with reference to this subject. Now, let me refer for a moment to another subject, which, since I have been connected with the society, has pressed much on my attention. I feel that, somehow or other, we have not that amount of support from, and identification with, the different churches throughout the length and breadth of the land, which we ought to have. I believe that to be the fault, in a great measure, of the churches themselves. I think it might be entirely obviated by every Christian church determining that it would, under all circumstances, communicate, at least once in every two months, with some one missionary. That there should be an understanding—a routine laid down, as to the mode in which such communications should be kept up. That the church should communicate, in a letter of fraternal love, with the missionaries, assuring them of their fraternal love—of their sympathy, and their prayers [applause]. I am sure that our missionary labourers would receive such communications with heartfelt satisfaction, and that they would tend to elevate their spirits, keep alive their zeal, and make the churches themselves feel more identical with the missionary work; and, what I feel to be of still greater value, it would support the sinking spirits of our friends abroad [applause]. I have conferred with many of our missionaries, and they have often told me that the greatest affliction they feel in their absence from their native land, is the want of such communications, and such assurances of sympathy and support, on the part of their Christian brethren at home. I believe that our funds would feel the benefit; and for my part, I always feel that funds produced by free and spontaneous goodwill are far more valuable than such as are obtained by appeals on the ground of our distressed position. If we had the sympathy, the hearty support and love, and the true Christian feeling of the various churches of the country with us, we should never want for funds [applause]. Let me refer to a letter from Carey himself to Dr. Ryland, as showing that the same feeling actuated him. Many persons were then urging that some of the missionary stations should be abandoned in consequence of the insufficiency of funds; and in answer to a communication on this subject Carey then writes,—

Dear brother Ryland,—I entreat, I implore you not to think of the petty shop-keeping plan of lessening the number of the stations, so as to bring them within the bounds of your present income, but bend all your exertion and attention to meet the pressing demands that Providence is putting on us.

W. CAREY.
"Don't fear the money," said Pearce to Carey; "God is for us, and the silver and the gold are his, and so are the hearts of all that have it. I will see the Church from Land's-end to Orkney, and we shall get money enough."
Now, let us strive to bear in mind, and emulate the spirit of these, the first founders of our mission. Let us be actuated by the same entire zeal, the same identification with the cause, the same hearty desire for the salvation of the heathen, and with the same strong feeling of the inestimable value of their immortal souls, and we shall have no occasion to say anything to you as to the condition of our funds, nor will you have cause to regret the position of our society. Before I sit down, I will refer for a few moments to the subject of Jamaica. I have felt, as I am sure you must all do, an intense interest in the position of the suffering Church of that suffering country. You know all the circumstances that led us to feel that we were not justified in accepting the proposition which was made to us—you know well that by diverting the funds to other purposes, we should be inflicting a great injury on, and endanger the prosperity of, the society. But it is the duty of the Church, in connexion with the mission, without infringing on the general funds, to aid in every possible way their suffering brethren in Christ abroad. There is a most valuable institution in that island (Jamaica), whose object is to train up young men and qualify them for the ministry; and last night only I received a letter from Joshua Tinson, dated Rio Bueno, Jamaica. He says:—

The students are well, and, if I mistake not, progressing in piety, while they continue cheerfully and successfully to pursue their studies. That we can find young black and coloured men in our churches, of sufficient capacity and religion to justify their studying for the ministry, is no longer a matter for inquiry. The question now is,—Shall such enjoy, by the continuance of this institution, those advantages that shall enable them to become intelligent and respectable teachers of their fellow-men; or shall this work cease, for the want of two or three hundred a-year? I am quite aware that it may be said, perhaps many say, The institution should be sustained, but it ought to be done by the churches in Jamaica. England has enough to do, claims are coming from all quarters. India, Africa, China, France, Canada, and elsewhere, besides the continual demands for carrying on the increased and increasing societies, political, civil, and religious, in the parent land. All this I fully admit, but the admission effects nothing—our churches cannot do what they did formerly. The people have not only many new demands for their money, but it is indeed little they get. The pay for able-bodied men varies from 1s. 3d. to 9d. a-day, in some places only

6d.; and for that they have often to wait for weeks, then get paid in dribbles, and, not unfrequently, are never paid; and if we get no help out of Jamaica, we must give up, even with our present limited number of students. As I have said before, into debt I cannot go. I have always had a horror of it, and now I fear it more than ever, as I see its crushing, withering influence on some of my brethren. Myself, I ask nothing; I want nothing; I have bread enough, and sometimes a mouthful to spare for the poor and the destitute around me. And though, by the time I have met the necessary expenses of this establishment—(expenses much larger than I should ever dream of incurring, were it not for the position I am in)—paid its taxes out of my own salary, with occasional doctors' bills—I find a cause for gratitude in my wife's economy, that makes my home happy, and keeps me out of debt. It is true that my death would leave her and my child utterly destitute; but we can leave the future in the hand of God. We have no concern about riches, seeing that God does not give us power to get wealth. For the institution I do feel intensely—it has my unceasing solicitude and labour, and though I know not what sort of a beggar I should make for myself, for the college I can and do beg.

Your obliged and grateful friend in the Gospel of Christ,
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. JOSHUA TINSON.

I am sure you will say with me, that this must not be allowed to continue. Through our instrumentality, and under God's blessing, the church has been established in Jamaica, and, as will be seen by the Report, in the state of prosperity in which it now is. What I ask of you is, to bear in mind, as far as you can, and as far as you have the opportunity, to minister to their necessities, and aid their schools, and especially aid this valuable institution in sending among them intelligent and able ministers of their own country [applause]. I feel that I have detained you too long, but I trust you will allow the importance of the subject to be my apology [hear, hear].

The Rev. JOSEPH ANGUS, the Secretary, then read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The society has agents in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. In Continental India it has 85 missionaries, and 67 native teachers and preachers. In Ceylon, and other East Indian islands, it has 6 missionaries, and upwards of 40 native teachers. In connexion with all the churches in this field are upwards of 1,800 members, and in the schools are about 4,000 children; the number of schools in India being 102. At the 24 stations in Bengal there were added to the churches, in 1845, 87 members; in 1846, 162 members; in 1847, 297 members. Twelve years ago—in 1837—the number of missionaries in India dependent upon the society was 12, and of native teachers about 16. The volumes of Scriptures printed up to 1837 were 240,065, between 1837 and 1847 the number printed amounted to 503,205—in all, 743,270. Since 1847, 133,000 volumes more have issued from the press.

The missionaries connected with the society have (among their incidental labours) written and published 14 grammars and 9 dictionaries, mostly of languages which previously had no such elementary works. The churches in Jamaica, formed under the care of agents sent out by the society, contain about 34,000 members. The number of ministers in Jamaica in 1847, and of members connected with the churches, was double the number connected with the mission in 1837. In the Bahamas the society has 3 missionaries, and 10 native teachers; and there are in the churches about 2,800 members, and in the day-schools 750 scholars. This progress has been made since 1832, when the mission there was begun. Within the last seven years, missions have been commenced in Africa, in Haiti, in Trinidad, in France, in Madras, and in Canada. In Africa many thousand people have been clothed; and parts of the New Testament printed in the Isubu, Fernandian, and Dewalla tongues. In Canada, ten ministers are aided by the society, and preach the gospel in extensive destitute districts. In France, the New Testament in Breton has been completed and printed. In 1837, the society had one general printing establishment; since then, three others have been established in Africa and Trinidad.

The number of institutions for training native agents, connected with the society, has increased in nearly an equal degree. Besides those in India, the society has one in Jamaica, and another at Montreal. The missionaries and native teachers more or less dependent upon the society have increased, within the last ten years, from about 85 to about 225, not including (in this latter number) Jamaica; an increase twofold of European missionaries, and threefold of native teachers. For the support of these agents the society has not more than £16,000 a year available. Nine hundred churches collected for the society in Great Britain and Ireland last year; but upwards of 200 of these have given a collection only every other year. Nearly 150 of them seem to make no other systematic effort. If all would form auxiliaries, and if all would collect every year, the society would be relieved of its difficulties.

The society has not, as yet, 3,000 subscribers of 10s. and upwards. The total income of the society for the year ending April, 1848, was under £23,000—a sum inadequate to support the present number of missionaries, carry on the schools, and provide for the expenses of the large numbers of volumes of the Scriptures printed. Increased contributions are required even for our present work.

In India—Delhi, with a population of 180,000, has but one missionary; Patna, with 300,000, but one; Ceylon, two-thirds as large as Ireland, has but three missionaries. All India, with 150 millions of people, has fewer Christian teachers than many English counties. Haiti needs help, and has but one missionary; Trinidad has but two; Dacca and Allahabad—old stations of the society in India—are vacant, and need help; as do Barisal and Calcutta. The total number of the society's missionaries all over the world is not larger than the number of the agents of the London City Mission. Very many of these wants would be supplied (so far as funds can supply them) if the income of the society for ordinary purposes averaged one penny a week from each of the members of our churches. A penny a month collected by each scholar connected with our Sunday schools would raise £7,500 a year. Will the friends of missions remember that their gifts are to be divided among upwards of 200 stations, and that they are spent in four continents, for the support of more than 200 labourers, each of whom is deserving of and needs liberal aid? "He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."—Matt. ix. 38; Gal. vi. 9.

The committee respectfully solicit the aid of the friends of missions in supplying the deficiency in the income of last year, and the liquidation of the present debt of the society.

Agents supported in 1837	85
Agents supported in 1847	225
Income in 1837	£15,000
Income in 1847	24,500
Deficiency in March, 1846	£5,006
Surplus of Income over expenditure to March, 1847	1,292
Deficiency on April 1, 1847	£3,711
Diminution of Income from ordinary sources to March, 1848	£3,480
Auxiliaries and Translations	957
Diminution of Expenditure	

Addition to Debt in the year

Deficiency in March, 1848

[Contributions may be sent to the treasurers, W. B. Gurnsey, Esq., and S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; or the Rev. Joseph Angus, secretary, Mission-house, Moorgate-street.]

The Rev. NATHANIEL HAYONOFF, of Bristol, moved the first resolution, to the following effect:—

That this meeting fully recognises the duty and privilege of Christians to employ all scriptural means for the diffusion of the gospel of Jesus Christ throughout the world; and hails, with thankfulness to the God of all grace, the labours and success of the Baptist Missionary Society and of kindred institutions.

His eloquent speech principally had reference to the failing funds of the society:—It could not be that their society had failed to interest the public mind from their want of success. Hitherto every report had been a triumph. The seed had been scattered abroad, it had germinated, and was now growing up, and would soon produce goodly fruit to the praise and glory of God. In Jamaica, 30,000 members testified to the faithfulness of their missionaries—in Central India, they had 2,000 out of the millions of that country who testified to the truth as it is in Jesus. In all countries, wherever their missionaries went, they had made their thousands of Christians—60,000 of the heathen had been converted and added to the various churches of the society. Now, if that alone were the result of their labours, still it proved that the public interest was not withdrawn from the society for want of success. Want of success? Look at the circulation of the blessed word of God which had taken place—upwards of one million copies of the blessed book had been circulated under the auspices of the society—schools had been established in all lands—the practice of the Suttee had been abolished, and their society must go on until superstition had been utterly routed from the earth; it must be broken in pieces, and great would be the fall thereof. It was not, then, for want of success that the public interest had been withdrawn from them, for God had indeed abundantly blessed their labours in the field. There must be no talk of the return of any of their missionaries; on the contrary, everything called for an increase in their energy and earnestness. So far from lessening their forces, they required to multiply them, for God had greatly added to their field of labour. China had been opened up; but, to the disgrace of the Baptist community, there was not a missionary there. Africa, benighted Africa, ought to have its thousands of workers in God's vineyard, in place of only tens. The Continent of Europe ought to be filled with their missionaries, as well as Brittany, in France. On all hands there was a loud cry, "Come over and help us." There could be no cause assigned for the apparent want of confidence in the society founded on the want of success. While considering the subject, he had been naturally led to consider and examine the remedies which had been proposed for that state of things which existed. Some said the society must retrace their expenditure both at home and abroad—they said the society must diminish its working expenses, and reduce the salaries and allowances of the missionaries to the lowest possible amount. Why, that had been the practice of the committee for many years past. The expenditure of the society had been reduced to the lowest possible amount for a long period; and as to the salaries of the missionaries, those reverend brethren might be said to exist—to vegetate, rather than to live by the preaching of the blessed gospel. Others, again, urged reformation; they said the system of management must be altered—must be popularized. Well, that had been done. The system of management had been altered—it had been popularized; still the difficulty remained—still the society was in want of funds. In order to remedy this material defect, some counselled that the society should give up some of their fields of labour. Now, would those who gave such advice be good enough to point out which of their fields of labour they would be content to give up—which was to be the one resigned? Should they give up India—the scene of their first missionary labours—the field in which Carey had triumphed—India, where so many had been brought to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus—were they to give up India, with its thousands and millions who were yet in darkness, and leave them utterly to perish? No, it was impossible; the eldest born of the society could never be resigned [applause]. Should they, then, give up Africa—Africa, to which Great Britain stood more indebted than to any other country in the world? England owed a fearful debt to the sable inhabitants of Africa; was it a proper way to repay that debt, by abandoning them to their gross idolatry and superstition; were they to give up their youngest born, the very Benjamin of the society's missions—oh, never! [applause.] Were they to withdraw from the West India Islands? Thirty thousand converts to Jesus told them they must not. Was it to be in Canada, where the ancestors of those now forming the society had established the word? No! no!—they could not afford to resign any one of their fields of labour—they would not give up one of their missionary stations. He questioned whether the decline in missionary effort was not the cause of the declination of religion. When the Primitive Church went forth to preach the unspeakable riches of Christ, that was the richest time of religious feel-

ing which the Church ever knew. The missionary spirit, when it burned brightly, reacted upon the Church. That spirit had given rise to Bible societies, to associations for promoting Christian knowledge, to missions, and all the other agencies which were now so beneficially at work. He looked upon the spirit as a cause, not as an effect, and if it were more roused, it would lead to the increased prosperity of the church.

The CHAIRMAN said, it gave him much pleasure to introduce to their notice a friend, whose presence, upon such an occasion, proved the value of the loving principle of the Holy Alliance. The Rev. J. Jordan, the vicar of Enstone, would second the resolution.

The Rev. J. JORDAN.—As a friendly stranger come amongst them, he might be allowed to explain the position he occupied, standing on that platform, in favour of the Baptist Missionary Society. It was but a few years ago that he had been invited to take part in favour of any Missionary Society, but that connected with the Church of which he was a member. Upon that occasion, he received an invitation to assist at the meeting of the London Missionary Society. He took the invitation into serious consideration, and, looking at the matter in the light of his conscience, he found that he could not refuse to give the aid which they sought from him—he could not refuse to take the part which they offered him, and therefore he willingly attended their meeting. Very shortly after that, the Evangelical Alliance was formed, and he rejoiced at it, for it had brought out that spirit of love which actuated all who felt themselves as one in Him, the Head of all. Shortly after that again, he was honoured with an invitation, from the same honoured society, to take part in their general meeting in that very hall. He would willingly have shrunk from standing on that platform to address such large audiences as were in the habit of meeting there; but his conscience impressed upon him the necessity of going forward. He remained still of the same mind, and he attended and performed the duties which had been kindly imposed on him. That was followed by an invitation from the London Missionary Society in the last year, when he was asked to preach for them, as well as to take a part on this platform at their anniversary. He could not refuse to ascend the pulpit for them, but again he would have shrunk from placing himself before the great congregation which assembled in that hall; but, acting in strict conformity with his conscience, he had felt himself constrained to take the part assigned him. On that occasion he had received a very kind invitation from their honoured friend, Dr. Steane, to take part in the proceedings of that day; he felt that he was bound in conscience to show the same respect and love for their society, as he had done to the others, knowing as he did what their works had been, and honouring them for the labours of love in which they had been engaged. It might be asked, what he could find in common, in all those different societies, which could justify him in appearing at and assisting in their meetings. He trusted he could show many and good reasons for his conduct. Even had the missionaries done no more than tend to the civilization of the world—to take even that low ground of justification—he would feel that he was acting rightly in assisting them. Even had they done no more than improve the temporal condition of that portion of mankind amongst whom they had laboured—even that comparatively low ground would justify him in appearing there. Every one who desired the benefit and the blessing of his fellow-man, must be glad of the privilege of taking part in support of such societies. As a patriot, he claimed the right to assist such societies. What work had been done which was so efficient in promoting colonization from this country—what would more promote the spread of the good Saxon, as an extension of the missionary system. There was another view of the question, in which, as a patriot, he should think himself justified in attending upon their anniversaries—that was the manner in which the missionaries had been the means of extending schools throughout the world, and thereby promoting civilization and a knowledge of the true God. After highly praising the noble exertions of the society in the missionary field, he seconded the resolution with much pleasure.

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Dowson, of Bradford, had been entrusted with the following resolution:—

That the state of the various missions maintained by this society, as exhibited in the Report, should impress upon the minds of all its friends a more lively sense of our dependence on God, should lead to fervent prayer for the promised help of the Holy Spirit, to more constant watchfulness over the motives which influence our services, and to more systematic and self-denying liberality to promote this sacred cause,

—which he had much pleasure in proposing for the adoption of the meeting, agreeing, as he did, in every word which it contained.

At this stage of the proceedings a hymn was sung by the assembly, and a beautifully appropriate prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty, was offered up by the Rev. Mortlock Daniel, of Birmingham; after which the Chairman read the balance-sheet for the past year.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the meeting the Rev. Thomas Boaz, formerly a missionary at Calcutta, and representing, said the hon. gentleman, "our beloved brethren the London Missionary Society" [applause].

The Rev. Mr. Boaz was received in a highly flattering manner, and proceeded to address the meeting. After a few introductory remarks, he said:—I feel particular pleasure this morning in coming to the Baptist Missionary Meeting, especially because I am here, in this kind of spiritual Parliament, as the representative of the London Missionary

Society, and in some measure the representative of the continent of India. In coming to the Baptist Missionary Society in connexion with India, it is like a traveller tracing the stream to its spring. One comes to see the place where the bubbles first blew up, and where the stream first shed itself to the east, and to the west, and to the north, and to the south; and I feel particular pleasure in coming here this morning, because the note has been a note of sorrow. We have been, according to the various speakers, in the clouds; at any rate, we have heard a great deal about small clouds and large clouds. Now, I do not believe in clouds, in reference to missions. I believe, not in clouds, but in the promises; and I am quite certain, if we rest in the promises, we shall soon live beyond the clouds [applause]. I am quite pleased that you feel yourselves as Baptists, and a society, in great difficulties—[a laugh]—because men always act like men when they have difficulties to meet; and I remember, when I was a boy, a member of the Society of Friends once standing by my side in my native town, upon its dark and stormy shore, and saying to me, whilst I looked upon the dense cloud that seemed to encircle us, "My boy, do you think that these clouds are as dark as they appear to be?" "I am not sure," was my reply. "I tell you," said he, "that if you had a telescope long enough to penetrate right through the cloud, you would see that it is as bright beyond, and brighter, than it is below." Now, I think, sir, that you want the telescope of faith to look right through those clouds, and to see far beyond them into the bright and glorious future [applause]. We never feel so much as we ought to feel, as Christians, as when we get into the bright, clear, lucid, healthy atmosphere of faith. Let us scatter our doubts to the winds, rest upon the promises, and do our work like Christians and like men [applause]. I feel this morning particularly pleased at being here, just because I think that I am in the right place [applause]. I am among those who were the pioneers of missions to the East. I am not unmindful of the fact that the Danish King, or rather his predecessor, was the first sovereign that sent Christian missionaries to the East; and I would not be unmindful of this fact, that the Church of England, through the agency of the Propagation Society, was the second that sent a few solitary missions to Oriental climes. Let us give them all the credit that is due to them; then we can take a firmer stand upon the basis that we have for ourselves [hear, hear]. Your missionaries were the pioneers to the East of Christian missions; and when the beloved Carey, and his associates, first arrived in that country, what was the kind of reception that they met with from the Government of the day? One would have supposed that men coming upon such a generous and gratuitous mission as your brethren in the East—one would have supposed that the Members of Council would have hailed them with pleasure, and that the doors of the Government would have been thrown wide open for their reception. But that was not the reception that they met with. They were, in substance, told, "The vessel that bore you from Europe must bear you back again." Then came that striking and singular interposition of the Divine Providence in reference to Serampoor. God turned the heart of the Governor of Serampoor, as the streams of water in the south; and that governor said to your brethren, though I believe he was a man not possessed of a spark of religion, yet, from the generous impulses of his own nature, resisting the oppression that was exercised towards your brethren by the British authorities, "If you will come to Serampoor, I will give you a place to live in, and a place in which to worship God" [applause]. They went, sir, and I think it is a singular and striking thing that the first house in which those brethren obtained a resting-place was the house of a publican. I always like to think of that fact, because they commenced their mission in India as the Lord commenced his mission in the world, in the company of publicans and sinners [applause]. When those brethren first reached India, you will have perceived from those remarks, the mind of the Government, composed of Christian men, was directly opposed to their landing and labouring there. So strikingly was that the case, that it is stated that one of their members of Council said concerning them—"If these men had belonged to the English Church and had been missionaries, one might have borne with them. If they had belonged to any of the more respectable sects of the Dissenters, they might have been borne with. But to think of tolerating Baptists, the smallest of the sects, and the strictest; that is not to be borne" [laughter]. I believe, sir, that you have been enlarged within yourselves since that time [applause], and that you would like to hold communion with the whole human family [loud applause]. It is a remarkable thing that the son of that very member of Council was brought to the knowledge of the truth, in one of the hill stations in India, by a newspaper edited by a Dissenter, and printed at your press, containing an extract from the writings either of Baxter or of Doddridge, and that, descending from his solitary hill-station to the plains, to seek godly and ministerial advice, the first station that he came to was the station of the Baptist Mission. I need not tell you, sir, nor this Christian assembly, that the Baptist minister who was at that station, soon convinced this neophyte that it was his special duty to follow his Lord through the water; and the consequence is this, sir, that that civilian, that gentleman, is a Baptist [applause]. He is a Christian. [A voice, "That is better still."] Yes, it is better still [loud applause]. He is now on his way to this country, and you will have fellowship with him. I had hoped that he would have been here to-day, so that in his own person he might have

borne testimony to the fact I have narrated in your hearing. But one cannot help seeing that the ways of God are not as our ways, and that the thoughts of God are not as our thoughts; for if that gentleman's father had had his will, humanly speaking, his son had never been brought to the knowledge of the truth [hear, hear]. When your brethren first reached India, the mind of the native community was diametrically opposed to their continuance and to their labour. In substance, the native gentlemen, and especially the native priesthood of Calcutta, said, "If those Christian priests be permitted to live, and to preach their gospel in India, we cannot answer for the stability of our religion; and if our religion fail, we cannot answer for the stability of the Government." Priesthood, sir, and priestcraft, are the same things all the world over [loud applause]. Priestcraft—the office of priestcraft, is to bind the minds of men in the fetters of ignorance. Then some of you will say, "Why you are speaking against your own craft" [laughter]. No; no such thing—we are not priests, sir. We do not own the term. We are the ministers of a better dispensation, and our work is to set the minds of mankind free [loud applause]. A great change has since come over the masses of the priesthood, and the intelligent gentry of India, upon the subject of Christianity. A singular illustration of this occurred in the course of my journey from India to this country. Passing the island of Ceylon—and who can speak of Ceylon without thinking of your faithful and devoted Daniel?—a man whose memory has not yet been justified in your churches—[hear, hear]—a man worthy of all praise, and more praise than he will perhaps get, for he was indeed a faithful man, and worthy of the entire confidence of all the churches of Jesus;—passing that island, a gentleman travelling with me on board the steamboat, told me a singular fact. Ceylon, you will observe, is the Oxford of the Buddhists, and the high seat of orthodoxy; and my friend stated that in the city of Kandy, the central city of Ceylon, there was a very sacred relic, and that this relic was just a tooth of the celebrated Buddha [a laugh]. The British Government (to their shame be it spoken) for many years patronised that tooth—[loud laughter]—and, lest some crafty dentist from Europe should go and take it away, they appointed their soldiers as sentries to guard it. They collected the revenues of the temple. They paid the priests. But owing to the "pressure from without"—that was, from India and from Britain—that Church-and-state connexion between the tooth and the Government was obliged to be dissolved [roars of laughter, and applause]. At last the Government convened an assembly, or synod, of the priests, and said to them, "Gentlemen, our connexion with this tooth is about to be dissolved, and we wish you to take care of this precious relic yourselves." Now, the priests of the East are very ingenious, and, like most priests, very clever when their craft is in danger; and they said, "No, we would rather not take it. It is a very oppressive thing. When our own Government possessed the island, they had this tooth, and it ruined them. The Dutch next took possession of it, and it crushed them; and now you English people think that you are going to lose your grasp upon the island, and you want to have done with it too. No," they said, "we would rather that you should pay our salaries as usual, and take care of the temple" [loud laughter]. Now, it strikes me forcibly, that that is the kind of thing that would happen in other countries, under similar circumstances, and if such a proposal were to be made to the priests [applause]. It is an illustration, in some degree, of the state of things in reference to the priesthood of the East. They feel, and must feel, that their system is tottering to its base. When our brethren first arrived in the East, there was not a single page of the inspired volume translated for the millions of India. Now, for a large section of the great Indian family the Sacred Scriptures have been translated, either in whole or in part; so that I anticipate that, for 90 millions perhaps, out of the 150 millions, there are the means to

Allure to brighter worlds and lead the way.

[Loud applause.] God had a great work to do in India, and one of the first things to which he directed his servants, and one of the things they have done best, is to translate, in the incipient stage of Christianity in the East, the Bible, and especially the New Testament portion of it. So that in dealing with the Hindoos, and Mahomedans, and Pagists, and Infidels, and Buddhists, we can at the very beginning of things say, "to the law and to the testimony"—[loud applause]—and if they be not according to these, we will not proceed. Mr. Boaz made an apt allusion to Mr. Shore's case:—I had to come to England to witness that marvellous anomaly, of one professing Christian priest shutting up another in his prison-house [loud and protracted cheering]. Now, that could not happen in India. The Government of India, in India, do for all missionaries that which every government should do for a minister—no more or less—they give us the amplest civil protection, without the slightest religious interference [renewed applause]. With reference to the present position of India, he said:—If you complain that India is not what she ought to be, then I say, the power is with yourselves [hear, hear]. You have the power of ruling India—especially the wealthy among you; you can buy East India stock [a laugh], you can become East India proprietors and directors, and you have the whole "Gordian knot" in your hands [laughter]. There is the spot to move in reference to the regeneration of India, in a political point of view. Then there is one more subject to which I will advert, that since the residence of missionaries in British India, infanticide and Suttee

are in that country what they are in this, legal murder [applause]. Not only is man himself free, but the land is free, and everything in connexion with religion may be as free as the air we breathe and the grace we preach [loud applause]. Moreover, the iniquitous connexion between the idolatries of the land and the Government—that, too, is nearly extinct [applause]. One faint thread connected with Orissa binds the Government to idolatry. I should wish that Mr. Sutton might have to carry back with him to India this one cheering note, that the authorities in Leadenhall-street had at last abolished that [applause]. But there is still something to be done for India. You must not relax your efforts. More men, more native agents—that is the secret of India's regeneration—more prayers, more buoyancy in your efforts [applause]. Don't let your secretary be down-cast, and come to you with a funeral oration next year. Let him come with a poem of triumph, and begin it to-day [applause]. Wipe off the debt! Wipe it off! Don't disgrace the name of this great society by leaving this hall with a paltry £4,000 in debt. I am sure the Chairman will set the example [applause and laughter]. Ah, you clap; but are you going to follow that example? [another laugh.] Pay it off! Four thousand persons at a sovereign a-piece, and it is done! [applause.]

The resolution was then put from the chair, and agreed to unanimously, after a brief allusion by the Chairman to the fact, that the Rev. Mr. Jordan, vicar of Euston, had been forbidden, by the Bishop of London, to preach a sermon in the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's-inn-road—a statement which excited murmurs of indignation.

Mr. COWAN, M.P., made a few observations, and the collection was then made.

The SECRETARY said: Allow me to claim the attention of the meeting for one moment. You have all heard the powerful statements and appeal of our friend and brother Boaz; and with the same degree of pleasure, I am sure, as myself; and though I am not able to state that the announcement which I am about to make is an answer to the speech of our respected friend, I think it will be gratifying to you all to learn that we have just received a check from a kind friend of £260, as the subscription of Mr. and Mrs. Peto; and £100 for the Mission at Calabar [hear]. I have also to announce a donation of £100 from the executors of the late Mr. Boyce. [Much applause followed these announcements.]

The Rev. Mr. SUTTON, of Orissa, moved—

That, in the momentous events now transpiring in the world, this meeting recognises the hand of God on behalf of his Church; it rejoices that in many lands, long closed against the gospel, the barriers have been removed, and cannot but regard the changes that have occurred among the nations as loudly calling on all who are actuated by Christian principles to renewed exertions in the diffusion of that truth which is the only sound foundation of private virtue and national prosperity.

The Rev. Mr. BARTON, a Wesleyan missionary, also from India, then addressed the meeting.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

The sixteenth annual meeting of this society was held, on Friday last, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and was very numerously attended. The Lord Mayor was to have occupied the chair, but was prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending.

The SUB-TREASURER stated, that Mr. Alderman Cardon had, at his lordship's particular request, consented to occupy the chair on the occasion.

The Chair having been taken by Mr. Alderman Cardon, the Rev. Mr. FINCH opened the proceedings with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN briefly expressed his regret at the absence of the Lord Mayor (who, he said, was heart and soul in favour of the objects of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society); and the willingness with which he acceded to his lordship's request that he should occupy the chair on the occasion. He then called on

The SECRETARY to read the Report. This document detailed the operations of the society in the various sea-ports of England, and in several foreign maritime towns; and urged the especial claims which sailors have on the commercial and the Christian community. It contained the following synopsis of the society's proceedings:—707 meetings had been held on ship-board, attended by 10,405 seamen; 2,542 meetings held on shore, attended by 39,951 persons; 51,647 visits paid to ships; 7,532 visits paid to lodging-houses; 3,975 to seamen's families; and 746 to sick seamen. 3,302 English Bibles; 1,731 English Testaments; 284 Welsh Bibles; 131 Welsh Testaments; 636 foreign Bibles; and 870 foreign Testaments, sold; 119 parts of scripture in foreign languages; 219,684 English tracts; 12,310 Welsh tracts; 29,695 foreign tracts; 8,590 old magazines; and 143 loan-libraries, circulated. From the treasurer's account, it appeared that the receipts of the year amounted to £3,612 13s. 7d.; and that the balance in hand was £71 14s. 11d.; and that the society's liabilities, owing to the unusual pressure of the times, and to a large expenditure having been needed in the alterations connected with the Sailors' Church, amounted to £924 4s. 2d.

The Rev. R. S. BAILEY, in moving the adoption of the Report, and the appointment of the committee for the ensuing year, adverted to some of the peculiarities in the life of the sailor. If, he said, we were to lose our sailors, in six days we should lose our liberty. If a sudden crisis were to overtake the country, such as had visited other nations, all our national wealth would be of no use unless our sailors were staunch men and true. But how did we know that drunken and immoral men, as too many of the

sailors were known to be, could be relied on? While we had been toasting our sailors, making fine pictures of them, and applauding their valour, how was it that we had such a poor machinery to evangelize them? [hear.] The sailor was a very difficult creature to Christianize; he was the most migratory and volatile of beings; and nothing but an itinerant, tireless, maritime machinery, like that employed by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, could ever reach him. "Set a thief to catch a thief," was an old saying. So they must set a sailor to catch a sailor, and none other could do the work effectually. They had been told that the society was in debt. More shame for them! And more shame for the society, for not having raised a revolution of one sort or another among the friends of sailors, by more urgent and frequent appeals. He was no believer in words without works, and he would therefore, for one, engage to give, or to get some of his friends to give, £10 towards the liquidation of the debt [applause]. If only a hundred gentlemen would do the same thing, the whole amount would be paid.

The Rev. JOHN WATSON seconded the resolution. He rejoiced that the foundations of the society were not laid on the platform of exclusive sectarianism. He was pleased to find by the Report, that in many places—Weymouth, Wisbeach, Yarmouth, and other towns—the society had gladly availed itself of the aid and co-operation of members of the Episcopal Church. He could not conceive of a more absurd attempt than that of proselytizing the sailor, and reducing him to a mere sectary. They should be content to labour together in charity and love—not to proselytize, but to christianize him [hear]. It would seem superfluous to urge, in a mercantile city like London, the claims of sailors, upon the good-will and sympathies of every class in the community. It was their courage and skill and intrepidity that had raised England to her present high position among the nations of the earth. How many noble societies were now holding their anniversaries! There was the Bible Society—a wreath of truth and glory encircling the British name: but who was the agent that must carry the Bible to every quarter of the globe? the sailor. Let us teach him to love and value the Bible himself, and how gladly would he engage in distributing it abroad. While the sailor had strong claims on every class, he had none stronger than on Christian mothers. What mother knew that her boy would not become a sailor? And if he became such, what a consolation to her, when the storm raged and the winds blew, to know that he was savingly acquainted with Him who could say to the winds and the waves, "Peace, be still;" and to feel that when he was exposed to the greater dangers of the shore, under every allurements of vice, he was strengthened and supported by those principles which would enable him to shun the temptations to which he was exposed, and to dash the cup of poison to the ground [hear, and applause]. He believed that the full benefits of this society would never come to light, until that day when not only death and hell, but the sea also, should give up its dead; and when hundreds and thousands, if their thoughts could be turned to any other object than to the Lamb of God, would come forth from the caverns in which they had long been resting, and call the British and Foreign Sailors' Society blessed, as the instrument of their salvation.

D. WILK, Esq., supported the resolution. He mentioned, that the first resolution submitted to the meeting had been moved by a Dissenting minister, seconded by a clergyman, and was now supported by a layman—a proof of what the rev. gentleman had stated as to the catholicity of the society. He alluded to the wandering lives of sailors, and to the dangers to which this class were especially exposed. The sailor was often for months together on the ocean, and in a great measure excluded from instruction, and from religious privileges; and how necessary was it, when he came on land for a few months, or perhaps only a few days, that there should be the means of grace ready to meet him,—that the agents of the society should visit his ship, invite him to places of worship, and do all in their power to bring him within the reach of the mercy of God. The sailor often visited heathen shores, and was there regarded as a representative—and what a representative!—of the Christianity of England. Missionaries had often found the sailor the greatest obstacle to their success in the spread of the gospel. Thank God, however, the aspect of things was now changing. By the agency of the society, many thousand sailors had been converted to God; and men were now sailing to distant regions of the earth who might, in deed and in truth, be regarded as true representatives of England's Christianity. It had been objected, that if we made sailors religious they would lose their courage and desert the seas. This had been contradicted by facts. We had been told that Nelson's Methodists were the best part of his crew; and to whom would the merchants of London so readily entrust their cargoes as to religious, temperate, and moral men? While he rejoiced to find that the operations of the society were extending, he regretted exceedingly that its income should be only about £3,000 a year, and that it should be £900 in debt; and that, too, in a city full of wealthy merchants and Christian shipowners, under-writers, and commercial men. Had Lloyds been told how many a ship and valuable cargo these sailors had saved, he was sure they would gladly aid the society, by wiping off its debt, and becoming contributors to its funds. Why, the proceeds of one policy would pay the whole income of the society for a year [hear]. Again, what had the ministers of the churches and chapels in the metropolis done for the society? where had the sound of the minister's voice been

heard pleading for it? It was true they had many claims upon them, but none were fairer or stronger than those of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. It was an undoubted truth, that we could not do without sailors; they had been the creators of our wealth and the preservers of our liberty; and should we receive such blessings and forget the instrument? He trusted that the labours of this society would extend and prosper, until all our ships, instead of being, as they had been aptly described, floating hells, might become Bethels, with men fearing God, and carrying the light and love, and the purity of Christianity into the remotest regions of the earth [applause]. The resolution having been unanimously adopted, the Rev. EDWARD CRAIG moved:—

That while this meeting gratefully records the success of the society's operations during the past year, in the increased liberality by which its efforts have been sustained by Christians of all denominations, yet, impressed with the fact that what has hitherto been effected under the Divine blessing bears no proportion to what remains to be accomplished, and still recognising the inseparable connexion of our sailor population with the success of all the benevolent enterprises of the age, and especially with Christian missions, it would record past success as a solemn appeal from God to renewed and more hearty exertions in this sacred cause.

The object, said the rev. gentleman, which the British and Foreign Sailors' Society had in view, was not to bring the wandering sailor to the altar of any particular church, but to teach him to seek God as Jacob sought him in the wilderness—that wherever he was, upon deck, or in the cabin, in the shrouds, or at the topmast, that spot should be made a Bethel, because he had arrived at the reality of personal religion. They were told in the Report that the sailors earned their bread at the peril of their lives; aye, and at the peril of their souls, too. They had no sanctifying domestic influences brought to bear upon them; they had not the advantage of the regular means of grace like other men; they went forth to every clime and country, without being under that restraint usually placed upon men in Christian countries. How important was it, then, if we had the talisman of peace, by which man could stand unshaken against all the temptations by which he was assailed, that we should not withhold it from the sailors. There was no reason whatever to suppose that the influence of religion weakened the sailor's arm at any time, or diminished his courage. Again and again, in the most trying circumstances, religious sailors and soldiers had proved the most faithful and devoted servants. The speaker then noticed the fact, mentioned in the Report, of one individual, who had been benefited by the society, distributing £40 worth of Bibles and Testaments on one occasion; and alluded to some of the other pleasing results which had followed from the society's labours. After expressing his warmest approval of the evangelical tone of the Report, he adverted to the necessity of converting the sailor to God, and of the efforts of the society being sustained by prayerful dependence on him.

The Rev. J. BURNET, in seconding the resolution, urged that had it not been for sailors, civilized England would now be in the condition of the ancient Britons. Much had been said respecting the simplicity, the ignorance, and the profligacy of the sailor. This only tended to show that we ought with greater earnestness to endeavour to raise him and promote his best interests. But the society was £900 in debt. Was that the way to raise the sailors? The sailors might say, "Our benefactors are insolvent; you bring us Bibles and tracts, but are they paid for?" The mover of the first resolution had spoken about getting or giving £10 towards the liquidation of the debt. Now, he thought the best way would be to promise nothing and do everything. There were many gentlemen present who could pay off the whole debt, and never feel that they had lost anything. A paper had been just put into his hand by a friend of his, which he had no doubt the sub-treasurer would know what to do with. It was a subscription of twenty guineas [applause]. They must not be content with clapping, but should follow the example of his friend, as far as they had it in their power. Noise would never pay the printer, nor get up the Bethel flag. If a few more similar subscriptions were given, and a determined course pursued, they might soon run down the debt, and run up the society; the directors would be encouraged to renew their labours during the ensuing year with fresh vigour and zeal, and with a more constraining love for the object they had in view. What were we to do in our world without regarding the sea in all our calculations respecting it? Look at the vast extent of water on the surface of the globe. It was intended by the Creator to supply nutriment by which the soil was fed, and to be a highway of nations; and we were now called upon to make it a sanctified and a Christian highway [applause].

The SUB-TREASURER announced that he had received the following subscriptions:—From the Lord Mayor, £5; the Chairman, £5; George Jackson, Esq., £5; J. Rogers, Esq. (as stated by Mr. Burnet), 20 guineas. He mentioned that all the Bibles and tracts circulated by the society were paid for. Only one tradesman's bill was unpaid; the greater part of the money due having been lent by the gentlemen who were doing all the society's work.

The Rev. JOHN BREWSTER supported the resolution. He said, he felt an especial interest in the cause of sailors. He was born in a seaport town, and had had many opportunities of witnessing the temptations to which they were exposed, and at the same time of admiring the noble manliness by which they were generally characterised. If there was one class distinguished more than another by open-heartedness and good-will towards each other, it was the sailor class. Should we not, then, appreciate their

character by stretching out our arms for their spiritual welfare, and seeking to benefit them, not for time, but for eternity? The sailor population had been referred to as that on which the liberties of our nation depended: he had not much reliance on physical force for the protection of the liberties of the nation. He thought commerce, for which they were indebted to sailors, had taught men to love one another, and not put one another to death. The sailor, if influenced by right principle—if a man of God, would show to the inhabitants of the countries to which he might travel the advantages of maintaining peace and good will; thus might a fellow-feeling be nurtured, so that we should love all men as brethren, seek the welfare of all, and thus secure our own. Much had been said respecting the vice existing among sailors; but whose fault was this? In this respect the sailor, he believed, was "more sinned against than sinning." As soon as he came on shore, he had every temptation to induce him to go astray. When at sea he was accustomed to obey rigid rules, and it was no wonder, when he found himself suddenly at liberty, that he should be easily led astray. He was a most susceptible character, led hither and thither by those who first took him in hand. Should not Christians be the first to take him in hand? If they could have the first hearing, they would secure his attention, save him from robbery, and perhaps benefit him as to his eternal interests. This was what the society contemplated—to have agents ready, when ships arrived, to speak to the sailor respecting his soul, and endeavour to keep him from the haunts of vice, and from joining with those who would plunder his gold and his reputation. The evils which the society sought to remedy arose not out of the viciousness, but out of the calamity of the sailor population. The resolution having passed,

The Rev. THOMAS BOAZ, of Calcutta, moved the third resolution:—

That this meeting, cheered and delighted with the revived zeal of the metropolitan churches on behalf of seamen, would affectionately call on the ministers of London to co-operate in such efforts, and the more urgently so, as the directors of the society are at present involved in heavy pecuniary responsibilities.

He trusted that during the next year the society would be able to work out practically the generous and noble sentiments embodied in the Report. Some curious things had been said about the sailor. It was true, he might be a strange being, and might have his eccentricities; but, after all, the sailor was a man—full of manly sentiments and generous feelings. If landsmen were to be examined, they would be found to possess eccentricities almost as extraordinary, and weaknesses as great as those of the sailor. He did not much like class-preaching, but wished that all should be preached to as men—as sinful men. If we began by making man a porcupine, we had to smooth down his quills before we could get at his affections; but address the gospel to him as a man, and we should very soon secure his attention. In the city of Calcutta the sailor's cause had revived. A desire was generally felt there to have a sailors' chaplain in connexion with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. If the society here would grant £100 a year for the support of such a chaplain in Calcutta, he would guarantee that another £100 should be raised there. The speaker concluded by expressing the deep interest he felt in the cause of seamen.

The Rev. J. ADEY, in seconding the resolution, expressed his concurrence with every sentiment that had been uttered in sympathy with the sailor's cause. They had heard much of the value and importance of sailors, and he fully concurred in all that had been said. He was struck the other day in reading the preamble to a bill passed some years ago respecting the punishment of seamen, to find that it commenced with these words:—"Whereas the prosperity, strength, and safety of the United Kingdom, depend principally upon our seamen," &c. If this was true, should we not have a deep concern in the interests of this class? Yet how little was the sailor cared for! There was no reason why he should continue to be the rough, vulgar, coarse, profane man that he was. A man was not the more courageous because he was immoral; but he believed that the more religious a sailor became, the better servant, the better citizen, and the better seaman he would make. He was anxious they should particularly attend to foreign going ships, and should furnish them with libraries of a somewhat higher order than those they had hitherto given them. Seamen in general could read, and not a few of them were infected with infidelity; and works calculated to enlighten their understandings, and inform their judgments, ought to be given them, so as to bring them to a knowledge of the truth. An appeal might be made to the whole religious world, for gifts of books for this purpose. The speaker expressed the pleasure he felt at the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Finch as the society's chaplain, and his conviction that much success would result therefrom.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Captain Cooke, seconded by Captain Allen, was then accorded to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.—The first annual public meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, the 26th of April, 1849, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. D. W. Wire, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings commenced by the chairman calling upon the Rev. W. H. Elliott, the Secretary, to implore the Divine blessing; after which he read the Report, containing details of the society's operations during the past year. Gratifying instances of usefulness had resulted from them. Upward of 70,000 tracts, besides handbills, had been published and circulated; which number would be

greatly increased as soon as the funds were augmented by Christian benevolence, for which an earnest appeal was made. The receipts of the society for the year 1848 amounted to £242 17s. 9d., and the expenditure to £237 14s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £5 3s. 7d. The chairman then addressed the meeting; pointing out the importance and utility of such agency as this society presented for the benefit of the working classes, and urging the co-operation of the Christian public in its support. The first resolution was moved by the Rev. John Bigwood, and seconded by the Rev. T. W. Jenkins, D.D., LL.D., and was to the effect that the Report should be approved and printed, and that, while the meeting rejoiced in the success that had already resulted from the society, it should constrain to more active exertions in extending its sphere of usefulness, and more earnest and persevering prayer for the blessing of God upon its operations. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. W. Beven, and seconded by the Rev. Joshua Russell. This stated that the present social and spiritual condition of the working classes, called for direct, combined, and persevering efforts, to disseminate among them the truths of the gospel, and that this society felt it an imperative duty to employ this instrumentality with a view to their salvation. The last resolution, conveying the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, was moved by the Rev. Mr. Woodman, and seconded by the Rev. W. Tyler. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The addresses were able and encouraging. The Benediction having been pronounced, the meeting separated.

THE HANSERD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening, the annual meeting of the above society was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. James Low, Esq. (in the absence of Dr. Acworth, who was called away by the sudden illness of his father), occupied the chair. Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., read the Report of the society, from which it appeared that in the business of publishing the writings of early Baptist authors, the society has proceeded to the issue of the fifth volume; and that a sixth, consisting of the Dutch martyrology, may soon be expected; also, that on comparison of assets and liabilities, the society is in a healthy state. The resolutions were moved by the Rev. Samuel Green, and the Rev. Thomas Fox Newman; by the Rev. J. Brown, of Reading, and Frederick Trestrail, Esq.; by Mr. Charles Jones, the Treasurer, and by the Rev. W. H. Black, of Goodman's-yard. It was gratifying to perceive that this society is enjoying an increasing measure of confidence and patronage.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held, on Tuesday week, at Exeter Hall, presided over by the Marquis of Cholmondeley (in the absence of Lord Bexley, whose advanced age prevented his attending). The Bishop of Newfoundland complained of the want of teachers there, and promised salaries of from £80 to £100 per annum to those who were sent out. The home receipts of the society during the year had decreased £920, their amount being £1,654. They had received £1,459 from abroad. The expenditure was £3,397, leaving a deficit of £293. Unless the prosperity of the society was restored, other schools must be closed, and the society would cease.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—On Friday, the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern; John Remington Mills, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary read the Report for the last half year, which stated that the establishment during that period had been free from disease. The children's school had been well attended, and the children themselves were well conducted. There were now 180 children in the school—115 boys, and 65 girls; and after the present election there would be 200 children in the institution—129 boys, and 71 girls. Ten children had left school since the last report, and 3 were retained in the establishment as servants till they reached 15 years of age. The committee had hoped that they would have been able to elect 25 children on the present occasion; but as there was a deficiency of £734 10s. on the ordinary receipts and expenditure, it was found inexpedient to take more than 20 into the establishment. The committee were not unmindful that the public had kindly and generously responded to the appeal made for the new building, and that it was more than probable a large portion of the £2,021 15s. contributed for that purpose in 1848 would have gone to the ordinary account, but for such appeal; still it must be remembered that a sufficient amount had not been received to cover the expenses of the erection by nearly £8,000, and therefore it was necessary to continue it, in order to replace the stock sold out for that purpose. The auditors' accounts from the 31st December, 1847, to the 31st December, 1848, showed that the receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to £6,988 3s. 5d., and the expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, to £6,968 0s. 8d., leaving a balance at the bankers, on the 31st of December, 1848, of £20 2s. 9d. Mr. Mann said that he had but a single observation to make in reference to the Report—namely, that the ordinary expenditure of the institution was more by £734 than the ordinary receipts, which fact furnished an answer to a statement in one of the newspapers, that they were not doing as much as they ought to do with the funds in their hands. The ordinary receipts must be brought up to the ordinary expenditure, otherwise they would have to encroach upon the funds of the institution, which would lead to very unpleasant consequences. In the whole of the observations made in the newspaper, there was not a single one which could be turned to the advantage or the interest of this institution. Now he begged to state, on the part of the

committee, that they were most anxious to receive any information which could be given to them at any time by which this institution could be made more perfect—by which its usefulness could be extended, or the interests of the children in it in any way improved [hear]. They made no pretensions to infallibility, but they claimed credit for honesty and integrity. They thought no sacrifice of time too great to devote to the interests of the charity; and if gentlemen could tell them how its prosperity could be promoted, they would be happy to receive such information on all occasions [hear]. The Chairman said that it was not necessary to say anything on the necessity of keeping the ordinary expenditure within the ordinary income, for unless they did so they must make considerable inroads on the funded property of the institution, which would be a most unjust use of the benefactions of former governors [hear, hear]. The Report and the accounts were then received. A resolution was then passed, approving of the fixing of the seal of the corporation to certain documents relating to the administration of the property of the institution. Other resolutions of a formal nature were also passed. The election of fourteen boys and six girls into the charity was then proceeded with.

SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.—The fifth anniversary meeting was held last week, in the Hanover-square Rooms. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and referred to the great spiritual destitution in the metropolis; near that place, near the abodes of luxury, there were discovered in September last 1,284 grown-up persons, of whom only fourteen attended worship, of whom 500 could not read—among whom ignorance was so extreme, that the difference between heaven and hell was not known—and of the 480 children, fewer than 100 attended either a Sunday or day-school. The Archbishop, differing from Bishop Phillpotts, who opposes the good work, said, he thought the labours of the scripture readers were needful, and had been abundantly blessed—and they did not interfere with the clergy, but assisted them. The Bishop of London also supported the society. The clergy could not find access to many of the spiritually destitute—that there was no reason to make it unfit to call in the aid, as teachers of religion, of persons not invested with the ministerial character; while they were debating the point of propriety, tens of thousands of sinners were passing to eternity. He looked on the scripture readers as useful pioneers to clergymen—he enlarged on their advantages and usefulness. Mr. Horsman, M.P., spoke of the establishment of this society four years ago; it was now the means of causing 100,000 families to be visited and instructed. The demands made on the committee, however, were very great; and he regretted to say that they had even been compelled to contemplate the withdrawal of one-fourth of the readers at present engaged. The hon. gentleman expressed pleasure that this society had now become affiliated to the Church of England, a part of its established agency. The Bishop of Oxford referred to the peculiar spiritual wants of London, where masses of destitute poor constantly were drawn together from the rural districts, and separated from the religious associations of home. Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. John Rashdall, Mr. Colquhoun, M.P., and others, took part in the proceedings.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates amongst the students of this institution, for proficiency in medicine, surgery, and the kindred sciences, took place on Saturday, in the theatre of the college. Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., took the chair on the occasion, and the attendance both of the students and of their friends was very numerous. Amongst those present were Earl Portesque, Baron de Goldsmid, John Wood, Esq., H. C. Robinson, Esq., &c. &c.

Professor Grant, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, read the Annual Report, from which it appeared that the number of medical students in attendance on the various classes, from October, 1847, to July, 1848, was 315; and from October, 1848, to April, 1849, 262. The total income derived from pupils was £15,302; and the number of new medical pupils who entered the college during the last session was 62. A minute statement followed of the manner in which the affairs of the institution were administered during the year; and the Report concluded with an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Earl of Auckland, for many years chairman of the council, and one of the most munificent patrons of the college.

The following prizes and certificates were then announced by the different professors, and were handed by the chairman to the students to whom they were awarded, accompanied by observations of a complimentary and encouraging character:—

PRIZES.

Prize of £10, General Proficiency: William Baydon, of Royston.
Comparative Anatomy.—Gold medal: Henry Briggs, of Halifax.
Medicine.—Gold medal: J. Russell Reynolds, of Halstead. Silver medals: Duncan Smith, of Sandwich; John P. Laugham, of Forest Dean; equal.
Anatomy and Physiology.—Gold medal: Stephen M. Webb, of London. First silver medal: J. Watkins Williams, of North Wales. Second silver medal: Thomas George Fitzgerald, of London.
Chemistry.—Gold medal: James Rigby, of Stockport. First silver medals: Henry Thompson, of Framlingham; William J. Russell, of Gloucester; equal. Second silver medal: William Fox, of Willington.
Anatomy (Senior).—Gold medal: Henry Thompson. First silver medal: N. P. Betts, of London. Second silver medal: T. G. Fitzgerald. (Junior) silver medal: J. W. de Tunselmann, of Bath.
Materia Medica.—Gold medal: James Roche, of Fermoy.

First silver medal: Henry Simpson, of Chesham. Second silver medal: Robert B. Morgan, of Bramford.
Midwifery.—Gold medal: J. Russell Reynolds. First silver medal: Richard Lee, of Barnsbury-park. Second silver medal: S. M. Webb.
Surgery.—Gold medal: William Squire, of Silsoe, Beds. First silver medal: N. P. Betts. Second silver medal: C. J. Shearman, of Rotherham.
Dental Surgery.—Silver medal: Duncan Smith.
Fellows' Clinical Gold Medal: Henry Briggs.
Pathological Anatomy (1848).—Gold medal: William Baydon.
Botany (1848).—Gold medal: H. Briggs. Silver medal: G. W. New, of London.
Medical Jurisprudence (1848).—Prize: William Squire.

CERTIFICATES.

Comparative Anatomy.—2nd, James Rigby.
Medicine.—4th, equal, Philip Henry Tribe and N. P. Betts; 6th, George W. New; 7th, James Rigby; 8th, George H. Bailey; 9th, Edward E. Earle.
Anatomy and Physiology.—4th, Joseph S. Gamgee; 5th, equal, Charles W. Hammond, and John B. Scriven; 7th, George F. Burder; 8th, Richard Lee; 9th, Mark E. B. Nicholson; 10th, E. Ashton; 11th, Paterson Allen.
Chemistry.—5th, Edward W. Tarn; 5th, Frederick John Thomas; 6th, J. H. Troncker; 7th, J. W. de Tunzelmann; 8th, Henry Richmond; 9th, equal, Henry E. Roscoe, and Charles J. Tuffnell; 10th, William Kenrick; 11th, George Leg; 12th, Richard Starkie; 13th, George G. Beazley; 14th, Alfred E. Fletcher.
Anatomy.—Senior Class: 4th, William G. Bacot; 5th, William Adams; 6th, Duncan Smith; 7th, John B. Scriven; 8th, Charles Young; 9th, Charles W. Hammond. Junior Class: 2nd, Wilson Fox; 3rd, John T. Gabriel; 4th, Edwin J. Miles; 5th, Thomas A. Bottomley; 6th, David D. Davies; 7th, equal, Thomas Hillier, and Frederick J. Thomas.
Materia Medica.—4th, John H. Bartlett; 5th, Francis Martin; 6th, George W. Nichols.
Midwifery.—4th, Nathaniel C. Wood; 5th, N. P. Betts; 6th, equal, George W. New, and James Rigby; 8th, Archibald P. Childs; 9th, William Adams; 10th, Philip H. Tribe; 11th, Trevor Morris; 12th, Paterson Allen.
Surgery.—4th, Duncan Smith; 5th, J. R. Reynolds; 6th, George W. New; 7th, John P. Langham; 8th, Henry G. Wright; 9th, George T. Jones; 10th, George H. Bailey.
Dental Surgery.—2nd, William Squire.
Botany, Senior Class (1848).—3rd, Charles France; 4th, J. Russell Reynolds; 5th, equal, John B. Scriven and Richard Lee; 6th, George Barnes; 7th, John Coghlan.
Medical Jurisprudence (1848).—2nd, Henry Briggs; 3rd, Henry G. Wright; 4th, equal, John Tule and John Buncombe; 5th, Henry D. Smith; 6th, Richard Lee; 7th, George T. Jones; 8th, George W. New; 9th, George Webster.

The distribution of prizes having been brought to a conclusion, the Chairman delivered an address, in which, after reviewing some of the principal events in the history of the institution, he congratulated the Council and Professors upon the great increase which had of late years taken place in the number of pupils attending the class of comparative anatomy. He complimented the students who had gained honours upon that occasion on their zeal and industry, and urged those who had been unsuccessful not to give way to despondency, but, by using increased exertions, to qualify themselves for the foremost places on some future occasion. He concluded by earnestly impressing on parents who intended their sons for the medical profession, the necessity of affording them a more liberal elementary education, especially in the sciences of chemistry and botany, than had been heretofore generally deemed necessary. The proceedings then terminated.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

HER MAJESTY held the second drawing-room of the season, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday last. The attendance was full.

TWO ROYAL BIRTHDAYS fell upon Wednesday, the 25th ult.—that of the Princess Alice, and that of the Duchess of Gloucester. The Queen and Prince Albert made congratulatory calls on the Duchess. In the evening, they celebrated the Princess's birthday by assembling a juvenile party, the young folks accompanied by their parents. M. Robert Houdin performed feats of escapotage in the picture-gallery, and there was dancing in the saloon.

MR. CHARLES ZACHARY MACAULAY has received the appointment of Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius.

A GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH has been conferred by her Majesty on Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., the lieutenant-general commanding the forces in Ireland.

The *Scottish Press* states that Lord Panmure's health "is now completely restored, and that he is now in the enjoyment of better health than for several years past."

MR. FROUDE, the author of "The Nemesis of Faith," has resigned the Hobart Town-school, his appointment to which—or rather, the publication of his work immediately after his appointment, made so much noise a few weeks ago. We understand that the candidate who stood next to him in the opinion of the electors takes his place. Mr. Froude's resignation was prematurely announced many days ago: no such thing had then occurred. *Athenaeum*.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER, K.C.B., has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—The Queen gave a state ball on Monday evening, at Buckingham Palace, to a party of 1,600, comprising the Royal family, foreign Princes in this country, the whole of the diplomatic corps and their ladies, the ministers and members of the Administration, the ladies and gentlemen of the household of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal family, and many of the nobility and gentry. The distinguished circle all appeared in court dress, the ladies having new dresses of great elegance and beauty; the officers of the army, navy, and ordnance, wearing their respective uniforms; and the Ministers of State and officers of the Royal household being habited in their official costumes, and the knights of the several orders of knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.

On Monday Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Farm School at Redstone-hill, Reigate, for the reformation of juvenile offenders entrusted to the care of the Philanthropic Society. There was a very crowded attendance.

HEALTH OF SIR R. PEEL.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* has the following remarks on the ex-Premier being caught napping in a committee-room of the House of Commons:—"Observe, every eye is turned to him, as he snatches a fitful nap:—committee, witness, strangers, all:—the porter as he comes in to mend the fire, heaps lightly the fuel lest the noise disturb him; the messenger closes the door with the like caution for the like effect. Gurney's men glide lightly by as they remove the note-taker's tablets and supply new ones; and a 'hush!' runs through the apartment whenever the whisper below the bar rises to an unpleasantness. At last the shout, 'Speaker at prayers!' puts ceremony to flight. The august personage's siesta is over. He rises as if he had at least had one eye open all the while he was supposed to be dozing; puts on his hat; pockets his French journal with deliberation; adjusts his waistcoat; lingers for a minute, with his glass on his nose before the large map in Africa; says nothing to nobody; and departs. Who? What? Don't you know him yet? Why, Sir Robert Peel, to be sure; who else could it be? Ah, you may rub your eyes, and talk of catching a weazel asleep, and sprinkling salt on the caudal feathers of water-wagtails; but who ever dreamt of finding Peel snoozing at mid-day? And what will you say when the rationale of the phenomenon is explained to you? He sleeps, just in the fashion we have seen, in the daytime, because he can't sleep at night. That's the secret of his indifference to office—that's the revelation of the mystery of his magnanimity to the Whigs. His health will no longer permit of the excitement of the responsibilities of power;—he says to himself, and he ought to know, that six months of it would be fatal to him; and, even as it is, his nerves are unstrung in the way described, for he does not possess the Napoleonic faculty of commanding sleep at will, and medicated repose in his case would be worse than none."

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE DUNGEONS OF THE INQUISITION AT ROME.—The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 31st of March, says:—"Talking of excavations, I visited this morning the works going on in the subterranean vaults of the holy office, and was not a little horrified at what I saw with my own eyes, and held in my own hands. Though I have been familiar with everything in and about Rome for a quarter of a century, I confess I never had any curiosity to visit the inquisition, taking it for granted that everything was carried on there fairly and honestly, as I was led to believe by people worthy in other respects of implicit trust. Besides, the place itself is out of the beaten track of all strangers, and in a sort of *cul de sac* behind St. Peter's, where it naturally retired to perform its blushing operations, and 'do good by stealth.' I was struck with the outward appearance of civilisation and comfort displayed by the building, which owes its erection to Pius V., author of the last creed; but, on entering, the real character of the concern was no longer dissimulated. A range of strongly-barred prisons formed the ground-floor of a quadrangular court, and these dark and damp receptacles I found were only the preliminary stage of probation, intended for new comers as yet uninitiated into the Eleusinian mysteries of the establishment. Entering a passage to the left, you arrive at a smaller courtyard, where a triple row of small, barred dungeons rises from the soil upwards, somewhat after the outward look of a three-decker, 'accommodating' about sixty prisoners. These barred cages have been fully manned, for there is a supplementary row constructed at the back of the quadrangle on the ground-floor, which faces a large garden. All these cellular contrivances have strong iron rings let into the masonry, and in some there is a large stone firmly imbedded in the centre, with a similar massive ring. Numerous inscriptions, dated centuries back, are dimly legible on the admission of light, the general tenor being assertion of innocence—'*Idio ci liberi di lingua calunniatrice*,' '*Io domenco Gazzoli vissi qui anni 18*,' '*Calunniatores mendaces exterminabuntur*.' I read another somewhat longer, the drift of which is, 'The caprice or wickedness of man can't exclude me from thy church, O Christ, my only hope.' The officer in charge led me down to where the men were digging in the vaults below; they had cleared a downward flight of steps, which was choked up with old rubbish, and had come to a series of dungeons under the vaults deeper still, and which immediately brought to my mind the prisons of the Doge under the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, only here that there was surpassing horror. I saw embedded in old masonry, unsymmetrically arranged, five skeletons in various recesses, and the clearance had only just begun; the period of their insertion in this spot must have been more than a century and a half. From another vault, full of skulls and scattered human remains, there was a shaft about four feet square, ascending perpendicularly to the first-floor of the building, and ending in a passage off the hall of the chancery, where a trap-door lay between the tribunal and the way into a suite of rooms destined for one of the officials. The object of this shaft could admit of but one surmise. The ground of the vault was made up of decayed animal matter, a lamp of which held embedded in it a long

silken lock of hair, as I found by personal examination as it was shovelled up from below. Why or wherefore, with a large space of vacant ground lying outside the structure, this charnel-house should be contrived under the dwelling, passes my ken. But that is not all: there are two large subterranean lime-kilns, if I may so call them, shaped like a beehive in masonry, filled with large calcined bones, forming the substratum of two other chambers on the ground-floor in the immediate vicinity of the very mysterious shaft above mentioned. I know not what interest you may attach to what looks like a chapter from Mrs. Radcliff, but had I not the evidence of my own senses, I would never have dreamt of such appearances in a prison of the holy office; being thoroughly sick of the nonsense that has for years been put forth on that topic by partizan pens. But here the thing will become serious, for to-morrow the whole population of Rome is publicly invited by the authorities to come and see with their own eyes one of the results of entrusting power to clerical hands. Libels on the clergy have been manifold during the last four months, and have done their work among the masses. But mere talk is nothing to the actual view of realities.

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam que sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

LAY PASTORS.—The Christian Church, indeed, ought never to be without a race of cultivated men capable of defending the truth against the assaults of infidelity and the encroachments of error; and their cultivation, to be complete, should be early begun. The services of such men will always be needed, and, when efficiently rendered, cannot be overpaid. It is equally, perhaps even more necessary, that abundance of able and devoted evangelists should be found to carry the Gospel to them who are without it, whether in our own or other lands. These two classes of labourers, in order to their efficiency, ought to be at liberty to consecrate themselves wholly to sacred exertions, either in the retirement of the study, or in the open field of evangelical labour. But Christians have committed a grievous mistake, in supposing that entire consecration to the sacred office is necessary, or at all times even desirable, in the case of teachers and pastors of stated churches. Surely the example of Apostles, and especially of Paul, might have prevented so egregious an error, had but that example been duly considered. We have not space to enumerate all the bad consequences of this mistake. One of the most obvious is, that in order to supply a sufficient maintenance for a pastor "wholly devoted to the work," it leads to the formation of churches too unwieldy for any one pastor effectually to oversee; while, in despair of the accomplishment of an impossible task, the attempt is in reality abandoned. Every large church ought to have more pastors than one; but, with very few exceptions, the largest churches are not able to support more than one pastor; and yet neither churches nor pastors will relinquish the foolish and unscriptural notion, that no one who is not actually devoted to the work—who has not been ordained—who is not styled reverend—can, with propriety, be admitted to the pastoral office. In smaller churches, the evil is scarcely less, though of a different form. Here a worthy man and his family are set to starve—for it were ironical to say subsist—on £30, £40, £50 a-year, raised with difficulty by a poor and scanty flock. Now, why, in the name of scripture and of common sense, should not the pastor of a rural church be some substantial farmer or tradesman, who has grown up within its bosom? There would surely be no greater harm in the pastor being in business, than in the deacons getting an honest and independent livelihood by their own exertions. It would scarcely detract from its weight and influence with the flock, to be able to repeat the boast of the Apostle, that his own hands ministered to his necessities. On the contrary, it would rather commend him to their increased esteem to know, that although entitled to claim their carnal in return for his spiritual things; yet, in consideration of their poverty, he preferred foregoing it as a sersion. Starving country ministers are the opprobrium of Dissent, from which neither the *Regium Donum*, nor the profits of the *Christian Witness*, nor any other unlawful or lawful succedaneum, will ever relieve it. Nothing can reflect greater discredit upon us, except it be the seeming admission, that our churches are so ill-acquainted with the verities of their religion, as not to have the means of mutual edification within themselves.—*Eclectic Review*.

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE ARK.—The Great Ararat—which, for sublimity of traditional association and imposing grandeur of form, has scarcely its equal in the world—stands as a mighty pillar on the frontier of three empires—those of Russia, Persia, and Turkey. "Although," says Dr. Wagner, "not more than 16,000 feet high, it rises immediately 13,000 feet above the surrounding country; while Chimborazo, according to Humboldt, exceeds the elevated plain of Quito by not more than 10,878. What an overpowering effect a monolith of such size and isolation as 'Noah's Mountain' produces on the spectator must be left in some measure to the imagination of the reader. Towards the north, south, and east, it stands completely alone, rearing itself like Etna and Vesuvius immediately from the plain. On the west it is connected with the Agridag chain, which stretches from the centre of Turkish Armenia to the plateau of the Araxes; and its height would be still more striking than it is were it not for the vast lateral extent of its terraces and declivities. It is rather singular that the Agridag, which before reaching the Ararat sinks gradually lower and lower till it almost reaches the plain, should thus suddenly rise again into this

WHAT THE STEAM ENGINE DOES.—It propels, it rows, it sculls, it screws, it warps, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts, it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it pulls, it drives, it pushes, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it splits, it collects, it condenses, it extracts, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shovels, it excavates, it ploughs, it thrashes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it sifts, it bolts, it mixes, it kneads, it moulds, it stamps, it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it slits, it shaves, it saws, it planes, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it rolls, it hammers, it reaps, it files, it polishes, it rivets, it sweeps, it brushes, it scutches, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it throws, it weaves, it shears, it coins, it prints.

April 27, at Eden-lode, Knightsbridge, the Hon. FRANCES EDEN, the youngest sister of the late Earl of Auckland. She was born in January, 1801.

[Advertisement].—GALVANISM—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Pimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large; an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will be scarcely credited by a great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended Galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had on himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday, Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

The Railway Share Market has been the scene of considerable excitement since our last, in consequence of the publication of the Report from the Eastern Counties Committee. Curious anecdotes are told of the anxiety which existed to obtain a sight of the document previous to its issue. It is said that on the morning of its publication (Thursday) £100 was offered for a glimpse of it; but, through the caution of the Committee, everyone was kept in suspense until the proper time of issue. Of the document itself mention is made in another part of our paper, and we need, therefore, here only state, in further conviction, that it brings to light the most disgraceful system of jugglery and fraud which we think has ever before been practised by public persons occupying stations so high and influential as Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington. It is said that the excitement in the Committee at one period—on the discovery of the cheques—was so great as to incline some of the members

	Average price.	Yield per Cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	92	3 3 3
Three per Cent. Reduced	90½	3 6 2½
Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa.	91½	3 11 0
Bank Stock (div. 9 per cent.).....	193	4 13 8
Exchequer Bills (int. 3d. per day)	46s. 6d.	2 19 5½
Leicestershire and Yorkshire Railway (div. 5 per cent.)	62	6 18 8½
Great Western *(div. 6 id.).....	88	6 16 4
London and South Western *(div. 5 id.)..	35	7 2 10
London and Brighton *(div. 4 3-5 id.).....	38	6 1 0
London and North Western *(div. 7 id.)..	127	5 10 2½
Midland *(div. 5 id.)	66	7 11 6
York and North Midland *(div. 6 id.)...	34	8 16 5½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick *(div. 6 id.).....	20	7 10 0

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Catholic Chapel, Clapham, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BATCHLOR, WILLIAM WORRALL, St. Nicholas, Worcester, woollen draper, May 12, June 16: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Corbett, Worcester; and Mr. Wright, Birmingham.

DAINES, JOHN BENJAMIN, and BRADDOCK, EDWARD, Farringdon-street, City, glass merchants, May 4, June 12: solicitor, Mr. Paxton, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, Macclesfield, surgeon, May 12, June 7: solicitors, Mr. Parkinson, Argyle-street; and Messrs. Parrott and Co., Macclesfield.

HILL, HUGH, Prospect-place, Old Kent-road, coach broker, May 9, June 8: solicitor, Mr. Holmer, jun., Cheapside.

JONES, ISAAC, and BROWN, MARY, High-street, Knightsbridge, lead merchants, May 9, June 7: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

METCALFE, JOSHUA, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn merchant, May 15, June 4: solicitors, Messrs. Finch and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Jagger, New Malton; and Messrs. Haile and Clarke, Leeds.

OSBORNE, ARTHUR, Reading, Berkshire, linen-draper, May 5, June 2: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

RICH, SIR GEORGE, Feuchurch-street, City, corn dealer, May 14, June 11: solicitor, Mr. Wilde, Union-court, Broad-street.

TAVERNER, JOHN, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, draper, May 16, June 9: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

THOMPSON, BENJAMIN, Derby, woollen-draper, May 11, June 8: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham; and Mr. Pickering, Derby.

WHITTE, LEWIS LOW, Bolton, Lancashire, grocer, May 8, June 4: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple; and Mr. Heywood, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COPLAND, A., Crossmichael-kirk, merchant, May 3, 24.
DUNDA, J., Dundee, iron merchant, May 5, 26.
FRANK, C., Glasgow, bookbinder, May 2, 23.

DIVIDENDS.

John Berkley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, 2nd div. of 4d. (in addition to 3d. previously declared); April 28, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Thomas Norton Brown, Fetter-lane, City, pawnbroker, first div. of 4s. 4d.; April 28, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Henry Buckland, Charles-street, Manchester-square, cabinet maker, first div. of 4s. 4d.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—William Clayton, Langcliffe, Yorkshire, banker, final div. of 20s.; May 1, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—John Clementson, Upper Thames-street, City, grocer, second div. of 4d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Richard Dale, High Conside, Durham, draper, first div. of 1s. 6d.; April 28, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Davies, jun., Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, linen-draper, div. of 4s.; May 2, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Acreman's, Bristol—Thomas Davies, Aberavon, Glamorgan-shire, draper, div. of 3s.; May 2, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Thomas Day, Three Crown-square, Southwark, clerk in the savings bank, fourth div. of 6d.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—Alexander Duranty, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 10d.; May 9, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Henry Emanuel, Hanover-square, goldsmith, third div. of 3s. 6d., and first, second, and third divs. of 20s., on new proofs; April 28, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Joseph Fielding and Jeremiah Fielding, Catterall, Lancashire, calico printers, fifth div. of 3d.; May 1, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Edward Gartside, Preston, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 4s. 9d.; May 1, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—John Greenhields, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 8s. 0d.; May 9, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Henry Haynes, Scole, Norfolk, innkeeper, second div. of 9d., and first and second divs. of 1s. 9d. on new proofs; April 28, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Richard Ireland, Wem, Shropshire, wine merchant, div. of 4s. (part of the first div. of 8s. 8d.); any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Thomas Ives, Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyer, first and final div. of 2s. 1d.; April 24, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Robert Kay, Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, corn and flour dealer, first div. of 3s. 4d.; April 24, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's, Manchester—Henry Lord, Bromley-street, St. pney, clerk in the National and Provincial Bank of England, first div. of 5s. 3d.; April 28, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Jacob Mosley, Neath, Glamorgan-shire, watch maker, second div. of 2s.; May 9, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Acreman's, Bristol—Joseph Cooper Player, Dursley, Gloucestershire, draper, div. of 6s. 1d.; May 2, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Acreman's, Bristol—Alexander Baily, Regent-street, Piccadilly, estate agent, third div. of 1s. 3d.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—Thomas Ridgough and John Ridgough, Mythome Road, Yorkshire, manufacturers, first and final div. of 1s. 9d.; April 24, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Jabez Russell, jun., Whittelee, Cambridgeshire, builder, second div. of 10d.; any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Matthew Strang, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 20s.; May 9, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Jonathan Thompson, Tamworth, Warwickshire, bookseller, first div. of 8s. 6d., and second div. of 1s.; April 26, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—Joseph Widdowson Welborne, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, silk mercer, third div. of 3d., and first, second, and third divs. of 4s. 1d. on new proofs; April 28, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards's, Frederick's-place—Joseph Wilson, Green's-end, Woolwich, assistant to a grocer and cheesemonger, first div. of 1s.; any Saturday, at Green's, Aldermanbury—Michael Wilson, Leeds, grocer, first div. of 4s. 9d.; April 24, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds—Johnson Worthy, Hartlepool, Durham, builder, first div. of 18s.; April 28, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, May 1.

BANKRUPTS.

APPLETON, WILLIAM, Ecclestone, Lancashire, joiner, May 15, June 12: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Taylor, St. Helen's, Lancashire.

BESSLEY, JOHN, Barrington-street, City, glass merchant, May 9, June 8: solicitor, Mr. Pritchard, Town-hall, Southwark.

BISHOP, THOMAS, Marden, Herefordshire, cattle dealer, May 16, June 13: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Sons, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square; Mr. Gwillim, Hereford; and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

BOUCHER, RICHARD, Liverpool, boot and shoe manufacturer, May 14, June 4: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple; and Mr. Godfrey, Liverpool.

BURDIS, GEORGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder, May 8, June 5: solicitors, Messrs. Pringle and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row; and Mr. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

COLLINS, ROBERT CANNING, Walcot, Somersetshire, commissioned agent for the sale of tobacco and other goods, May 10, June 7: solicitors, Messrs. Slack, Bath, and Bridges, Bristol.

COOPER, ROBERT, Strand, coffeehouse and hotel keeper, May 15, June 12: solicitors, Messrs. Langham, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London.

CRISP, FULFORD RICHARD CHRISTIAN, Upper North-place, Great-inn-road, tailor, May 10, June 12: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row.

FOSTER, JOHN, Birmingham, apothecary, May 15, June 2: solicitors, Messrs. Gwillim, Birmingham.

FRANK, C., Glasgow, bookbinder, May 2, 23.

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RIELEY, ABRAHAM, and THORP, CHARLES, Apperley-bridge, Yorkshire, dyers, May 17, June 8: solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's-inn; and Messrs. Richardson, Leeds.

ROBERTS, JOHN, sen., Linfite, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, May 15, June 5: solicitors, Messrs. Cragg and Jeyes, Bedford-row; and Mr. Hunt, Rochdale.

STENLAK, BENJAMIN COUCH, Tavistock, Devonshire, watch and clock maker, May 10, June 6: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Co., Lime-street; Mr. Robins, Tavistock; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

SWAN, HUGH, High-street, Camden-town, draper, May 11, June 12: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Bucklersbury.

VAUGHAN, JAMES, Hereford, plumber, May 16, June 13: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Sons, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square; Mr. Gwillim, Hereford; and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

WARREN, CHARLES HOLMAN, Fawley, Hampshire, surgeon, May 17, June 18: solicitors, Mr. Paterson, Strand; and Mr. Mackey, Southampton.

WAY, JOB, Princes-road, Uxbridge-road, licensed victualler, May 12, June 2: solicitor, Mr. Martineau, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn.

DIVIDENDS.

James Hunt, Brentford Butts, Middlesex, builder, first div. of 2s. 3d.; May 2, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand, Guildhall-chambers—Daniel Sharp, Southampton, attorney-at-law, first div. of 1s. 14d.; May 30, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 30.

The arrivals of English Wheat this morning were very short, but owing to the favourable change in the weather, and the country markets being better supplied, the millers were enabled to buy 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper than on Monday last. In Foreign Wheat we had but little doing, and where sales were made a similar reduction was submitted to. Ship Flour slow sale, and 1s. per sack cheaper. Barley was readier sale, but not dearer. Malt very dull. Beans and Peas were quite as dear. The supply of Oats being very limited, good qualities met a better sale at fully last week's prices. Good fresh Foreign Rye more inquired after. The demand for Cloverseed and Tares is quite over. Linseed Cakes in less demand. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic ..	48 to 56
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks ..	40 to 45
Kent, Red ..	38 to 45	Ditto White ..	44 to 49
Ditto White ..	40 to 50	Pomeranian red ..	40 to 46
Linc., Norfolk, and		Rostock ..	42 to 48
Yorkshire, Red ..	37 to 44	Danish, Holstein,	
Northumberland, and		and Friesland ..	36 to 42
Scotch, White ..	37 to 42	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Ditto Red ..	35 to 42	angel and Riga ..	38 to 42
Devon, and Somerset-		Polish Odessa ..	36 to 41
set, Red ..	— to —	Marianopol & Ber-	
Ditto White ..	— to —	dianski ..	35 to 38
Rye ..	23 to 24	Taganrog ..	34 to 38
Barley ..	25 to 33	Brabant and French ..	38 to 42
Scotch ..	24 to 28	Ditto White ..	40 to 44
Angus ..	— to —	Salonica ..	33 to 36
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Egyptian ..	24 to 26
Pale ..	52 to 56	Rye ..	20 to 23
Peas, Grey, New ..	28 to 28	Barley—	
Maple ..	27 to 30	Wismar & Rostock ..	18 to 22
White ..	21 to 26	Danish ..	20 to 23
Boilers (new) ..	21 to 23	Saal ..	22 to 27
Beans, Large (new) ..	21 to 23	East Friesland ..	17 to 19
Ticks ..	23 to 24	Egyptian ..	16 to 17
Harrow ..	24 to 27	Danube ..	16 to 17
Pigeon ..	28 to 30	Peas, White ..	23 to 26
Oats—		New Boilers ..	26 to 28
Linc. & York, feed ..	16 to 19	Beans, Horse ..	20 to 28
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 to 22	Pigeon ..	25 to 29
Berwick & Scotch ..	18 to 23	Egyptian ..	21 to 23
Scotch feed ..	17 to 21	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	15 to 19	Groningen, Danish,	
Ditto Potato ..	18 to 28	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 52	land, feed and blk. ..	14 to 17
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	28 to 28 per last	Do. thick and brew ..	17 to 20
28s to 28s per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	25s. to 29s. per cwt.	Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, 24 to 24 10s. per ton		Swedish ..	15 to 17
Linseed, 29 10s. to 29 10s.		Flour—	
1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	23 to 25
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg ..	21 to 22
Ship ..	31 to 33	Dantzic and Stettin ..	21 to 23
Town ..	40 to 44	French, per 280 lbs. ..	31 to 36

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR APRIL 21.

Wheat ..	44s. 5d.	Wheat ..	44s. 6d.
Barley ..	28 8	Barley ..	28 9
Oats ..	16 8	Oats ..	16 10
Rye ..	22 4	Rye ..	21 5
Beans ..	28 11	Beans ..	28 10
Peas ..	28 9	Peas ..	30 7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat ..	44s. 5d.	Wheat ..	44s. 6d.
Barley ..	28 8	Barley ..	28 9
Oats ..	16 8	Oats ..	16 10
Rye ..	22 4	Rye ..	21 5
Beans ..	28 11	Beans ..	28 10
Peas ..	28 9	Peas ..	30 7

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malze, 1s. per qr.
Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 30.

With foreign stock our market this morning was but moderately supplied, yet a portion of it left the market unsold, from want of buyers. Notwithstanding that the receipt of Beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., were not so extensive as were those on Monday last, they were seasonably large, and of most excellent quality. The attendance of buyers being small, and the weather unfavourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade was excessively heavy, at Friday's decline in the quotations. A few very superior Scots may have produced 3s. 6d.; but the general top figure for Beef did not exceed 3s. 4d. per 8 lbs., and at which a clearance was not effected. There was a slight falling off in the number of Sheep, yet it considerably exceeded the wants of the buyers. All breeds met a very dull inquiry, at barely last week's prices. The extreme value for the best old Downs, in the wool, was 4s.; out of the wool, 3s. 4d. per 8 lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for Lambs, at late rates, viz., from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lbs. The Veal trade was in a very depressed state. In the quotations, however, we have no change to notice. Pigs met a very dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	805	7,010	211
Monday ..	3,576	23,100	141

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.	Veal ..	3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton ..	2 6 to 4 0	Pork ..	3 8 to 4 2
Lamb ..	4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.		

NEWCASTLE AND LEARNHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 30.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior Beef 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.		Int. Mutton 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.	
Middling do 2 4 to 2 6		Mid. ditto .. 2 8 to 3 10	
Prime large 2 8 to 3 10		Prime ditto 3 0 to 3 2	
Prime small 2 10 to 3 0		Veal ..	3 8 to 4 0
Large Pork 3 0 to 3 6		Small Pork ..	3 8 to 4 2
Lambs ..	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The sales of Irish Butter last week were to a fair extent, at no change in prices. Foreign slightly improved in price and demand. Irish singed Bacon sold steadily at 1s. and American freely at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance. In long boneless, middles, and short rib, and in tresses, a good business was done, at fully last quotations. Hams the turn better in demand and price. For Lard rather more inquiry, prices steady.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, April 30.—Trade with us is dull, and prices present a downward tendency. There is now so much difference between the price of English and foreign Butter, that we look for a serious decline in a few days. Dorset, middling, 92s. to 94s. per cwt.; ditto, middling, 70s. to 80s.; ditto, old, nominal; Fresh Buckinghamshire, 9s. to 12s. per dozen; ditto, West Country, 8s. to 10s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, April 28.—The severity of the weather has somewhat diminished the supply of some Vegetables; but, upon the whole, most kinds are sufficient for the demand. Fruit has altered little since our last account. Trade is rather brisker. Pine-apples fetch from 6s. to 10s. per lb. Hot-house Grapes are very good, and more plentiful. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Amongst Vegetables, young Turnips may be obtained at 2s. 6d. a bunch, and Carrots at 1s. 6d.; Cauliflowers and Broccoli are sufficient for the demand. Asparagus, French Beans, Rhubarb, and Seakale, are dearer. Potatoes were also dearer. New Potatoes fetch from 6d. to 2s. per lb. Lettuces and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Gardenias, Tulips, Hyacinths, Cinerarias, Tropaeolums, Fuchsias, and Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 30.—Our market maintains its firmness, and the recent advance in price is fully supported. Fine yearlings, and Hops of older date, are inquired for.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, April 30.—We have had very few arrivals since our last report, which has left our market bare of all sorts of Potatoes, with an advancing market. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 160s. to 220s.; Scotch ditto, 140s. to 150s.; Ditto Whites, 100s. to 120s.; French Whites, 120s. to 130s.; Belgian, 120s. to 130s.; Dutch, 120s. to 140s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, April 30.—The prices of Y. C. Tallow are well supported, both on the spot and for forward delivery. The former at the quotations below, the latter at 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt., according to circumstances. Town Tallow is plentiful, at 38s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8 lbs.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, April 30.—The Wool market is dull, on account of the lower price of goods. Large arrivals are coming forward from Australia and other places, which will be available for the May auctions. Since our last there have been received 2,052 bales from Port Phillip, 1,026 from South Australia, 2,201 from Van Dieman's Land, 511 from the Cape, &c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

Bales.	
Taken on speculation this year ..	173,300
" " 1847 ..	14,700
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1848 ..	393,340
" " 1847 ..	363,530
Forwarded unsold this year ..	13,260
Ditto, last year ..	5,590
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..	250,026
Increase in stock, as compared with last year ..	158,000
Quantity taken for consumption this year ..	486,900
" " 1847, same period ..	395,800
Increase of quantity taken for consumption ..	91,100

SATURDAY.—The sales to-day amount to fully 7,000 bales, comprising 100 Egyptians, 64d. to 73d.; 50 Perusms, 54d.; 10 Maceios, 5d.; 800 Surats, 34d. to 35d.; 1,500 for speculation and export, the remainder American.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There has lately been rather more doing in Cloverseed, but we heard of no sales of consequence to-day. Canaryseed was very scarce, and 10s. per qr. higher. No alteration in prices of other articles.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 63s.; white, 34s. to 48s. Cow Grass [nominal] .. —s. to —s. Linseed (per qr.) .. sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 42s. to 48s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3 lbs. each) .. £8 10s. to £10 0s. Trefoil (per cwt.) .. 14s. to 21s. Rapeseed, new (per last) .. £27 to £23 Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £4 15s. to £3 Mustard (per bushel) white .. 8s. to 10s.; brown nominal. Coriander (per cwt.) .. 18s. to 25s. Canary (per quarter) .. 105s. to 115s.; fine 118s. to 120s. Turnip, white (per bush.) .. —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. Tares, Winter, per bush .. 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Caraway (per cwt.) .. 28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s. Rye Grass (per qr.) .. 17s. to 40s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 30s. to 40s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. .. 24s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.) .. Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton) .. £6 to £8 0s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 14d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 14d. to 14d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 14d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 24d. to 24d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 24d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 34d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; Kents and Half-breds, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; Downs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A WEEK'S WASH IN 14 HOUR, AND NO LABOUR,
BY USING

HARPER TWELVETREES' GENUINE
CONCENTRATED WASHING PREPARATION.

No rubbing is required, and the Linen is rendered of virgin whiteness, whilst not the slightest injury is sustained. Sold in Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.—The 1s. 6d. Bottles contain sufficient for forty-eight gallons of water, which will boil three lots of clothes, being equal to 144 gallons.

All the leading Journals in the Kingdom have spoken favourably of this invaluable process, now adopted in most of the Infirmarys, Asylums, Public Institutions, and Families, throughout the Kingdom.

Manufactured only by Twelvrees, Brothers, Ink and Blacking Manufacturers, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London; and sold Wholesale by Barclay and Sons, Sutton, Roberts, Hodgkinson, &c. &c. &c.

CAUTION.—No CHEMICAL or POTASH Preparations are introduced, which are so notoriously injurious to Linen.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. JOHN SCOTT having cured upwards of 3,000 cases of Single and Double RUPTURE during the last six years, now offers his Remedy to the Public; it is easy in application, producing no pain or inconvenience whatever, and most certain in effect. It has not been known to fail in three cases, and is equally applicable to both sexes. Sent post-free on receipt of Six Shillings in postage stamps, or otherwise, with a statement of the case, to Dr. John Scott, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. At home daily from Ten till One.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.

TAYLOR'S CONCENTRATED CASTOR OIL

CAPSULES are the pleasantest Medicine extant. They are without taste, and can be taken with the greatest facility even by Children; each Capsule being equal to a dessert-spoonful of Castor Oil.—Prepared only at 10, PALL MALL, London; and sold by all vendors of patent medicines at 2s. 6d. each; post-free for 2s. 10d.—Be sure to ask for "Taylor's Concentrated Castor Oil Capsules," as there are several dangerous imitations.

PATENT GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS

WAREHOUSE, 546, Oxford-street. Manufactory, 2, Regent-street, City-road, London.

H. HARRISON, late W. E. WASHBOURNE, begs to call attention to the GUTTA PERCHA HARNESS, manufactured by himself under License from the Gutta Percha Company's Patent, which possesses many and great advantages hitherto unobtainable. It has those of Cheapness of first Cost, Durability, Lightness, and saving of the expense and trouble of Oiling; and if by any accident it should be cut or broken, is easily repaired, and without expense. H. Harrison also keeps on sale a large assortment of all articles now made of Gutta Percha. Every kind of Riding and Driving Whips; Plaited and Solid Mill-bands and Tubing; Inkstands, Picture-frames, Dessert and Card Plates; Ornaments and Devices in great variety, Fire-buckets, Bowls, and every new article, as soon as they are invented and manufactured.

List of Prices sent free on application by post.

GUTTA PERCHA DUBBING, made by WASHBOURNE; only, is an article which none exposed to the weather, or liable to take cold, should be without; it renders Boots and Shoes, &c., waterproof, soft, and durable, and is invaluable at this changeable season of the year. Sold in pots at 3d., 6d., and 1s., by most Bootmakers and Saddlers.

H. HARRISON'S, late W. E. WASHBOURNE'S Manufactory and Warehouse, 546, Oxford-street, London.

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

The PALETOT reduced to £1 16s., and the cloth of a much finer texture than the "original Paletot." The Manufacturing Partner in this Establishment having lived some time with Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll, of Regent-street, has paid much attention to this generally approved garment, and can recommend it to purchasers as being superior as well as 6s. less in price. Every size kept ready made.

The OXONIAN (new coat), £1 15s. The most graceful garment of the day.

Black Dress Coats...£2 7 6 Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do. 2 15 0 England Cloth, Fast Colour.

SAXONY BLACK TROUSERS, £1 5s.; and Fancy Trousers and Waistcoats in every variety.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is not one of the common advertising ready-made shops of the day, but is opened on the principle of giving the fashion, quality, and workmanship of the best West-end Tailors on the most economical terms for cash. First-rate talent is employed in the cutting department, and none but the best workmen kept, and as the business is under the direction of the principals, the Public have a guarantee of everything being well done, from the first purchases of Woollens of the best manufacturers down to the finish of the garment.

Observe: "PALETOT EMPORIUM," 37, POULTRY, near the Bank.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the style of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

E. W. F. would also direct attention to the Patent Bleach adopted by him, ensuring a purity and delicacy of colour without the use of deleterious acids, so detrimental to fine fabrics; likewise to the superiority of his Blocking process, attained by hydraulic pressure. Every description of Millinery, Morning, Leghorn, Chip, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets, with Rusticating, Fishing, Gardening, and other Hats, and Ornamental Plates of all kinds. Shoppers, Milliners, Drapers, and Country dealers, supplied at Dunstable prices. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Orders per post, with a remittance, promptly executed.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 152, High-street, Shoreditch. E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

A MINISTER'S WIDOW AND NINE FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

(SUDDENLY BEREAVED.)

THE REV. ELIEL DAVIS, Pastor of the Baptist Church, St. Ives, Hunts, after attending a happy Church-meeting, on Thursday, the 29th of March last, retired to rest as usual, at about eleven o'clock. Soon afterwards he was smitten by the hand of death, and before midnight his wife was a widow and his children fatherless.

During a ministry of twenty-one years—at Newport, Isle of Wight; at Regent-street, Lambeth; at Eye, Suffolk; and, during the last seven years, at St. Ives—Mr. Davis's life has been eminently that of "a faithful man, who feared God above many." His income fell below an average of £100 per annum; and as eleven children were born to him, it will not be surprising that he could not provide for his family in prospect of his removal from them. During life he owed no man anything but love.

A Committee has been formed to collect funds, consisting of the following gentlemen, most of whom knew and highly esteemed the late Mr. Davis:—

Rev. T. Binney, Walworth-rd. — S. Green, Walworth. — I. M. Soule, Battersea. — W. Brock, 12, Gower-st. — Dr. Murch, Stepney Coll. — F. Trestrail, 33, Moorgate-street. — Dr. Steane, Camberwell. — J. H. Hinton, Bartholomew-close. — D. Katterns, Hackney. — R. Ashton, Putney, Surrey. — J. Mirams, Chisill, Essex. — Dr. Cox, Downs Park-rd., Hackney.

SAMUEL GREEN, Convenor of Committee.

EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., of Cambridge, kindly acts as Treasurer, to whom, or to WILLIAM LEFARD SMITH, Esq., Treasurer for London, contributions may be forwarded; or to any one of the foregoing gentlemen; to Rev. JOSEPH ANGUS, 33, Moorgate-street; or to Mr. B. L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row; or they may be paid to the account of EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., of Cambridge, at Prescott, Grote, and Prescott's, Threadneedle-street, London.

The following sums have been contributed:—

Ebenezer Foster, Esq. 25 0 0	By Rev. R. Ashton—	£ s. d.
Messrs. Doulton and	Small sums	1 12 6
Watts	Further sums by Mr.	
C. F. Foster, Esq. 10 0 0	J. B. Ulph—	
G. E. Foster, Esq. 10 0 0	Rev. T. Bourdillon,	
William West, Esq. 10 0 0	A. M. 2 0 0	
M. Foster, Esq. 5 0 0	Bateman Brown, Esq. 2 0 0	
T. D. Paul, Esq. 5 0 0	Thomas Leigh, Esq. 2 0 0	
Mr. J. B. Ulph	J. Shepperson, Esq. 2 0 0	
T. E. Fisher, Esq. 5 0 0	A Friend from Kent 5 0 0	
Mr. J. Lambert	Collected by Mrs.	
— Dawbarn, Esq. 5 0 0	Maynard	6 5 0
Thomas Coote, Esq. 5 0 0	Collected by J. Bee-	
J. K. Watts, Esq. 5 0 0	thes, Esq. 10 0 0	
G. G. Day, Esq. 5 0 0	Collected by Miss	
Rev. I. M. Soule	Bridgett, of Derby 3 0 0	
Mr. John Doulton, Jun. 5 0 0	Collected by Rev. J.	
Mr. Henry Doulton .. 5 0 0	Flood, of Mel-	
Mr. Upsher, sen. 5 0 0	bourne	5 3 6
Potter Brown, Esq. 5 0 0	Rev. Charles Room,	
J. L. Ekins, Esq. 3 0 0	and Friends at Port-	
James Linton, Esq. 3 0 0	sea	5 0 0
J. Beates, Esq. 2 0 0	Dr. Steane	2 2 0
Mr. James Leigh	P. Daniells, Esq. 1 0 0	
S. Bates, Esq. 2 0 0	W. H. Stace, Folke-	
N. Wadale, Esq. 2 0 0	stone	1 1 0
Charles Warner, Esq. 2 0 0	Rev. D. Kees, Braintree 1 0 0	
John Warner, Esq. 2 0 0	Mr. J. Nicholson, Ply-	
Mr. Wallingford	mouth	5 0 0
Mrs. Payne	A Friend, by Rev. C.	
S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. 25 0 0	M. Birrell	2 0 0
By Rev. R. Koff—	Joseph Triton, Esq. 5 0 0	
W. Adams, Esq. 5 0 0	J. G. Barclay, Esq. 1 0 0	
Misses Simpson	Jacob Post, Esq. 1 0 0	
Mr. W. Johnson	Rev. Dr. Cox	2 0 0
Miss Gotobed	By J. B. Ulph, Esq.—	
R. Foster, Esq. 5 0 0	Jas. Ingle, Esq. 5 0 0	
Mrs. Smith (a cler-	Rev. E. Manning &	
gyman's widow) .. 1 1 0	Friends, Gamlin-	
Mr. W. Basham	gay	13 3 6
W. E. Lilley, Esq. 10 0 0	Rev. H. Crofts and	
Mrs. Gotobed	Friends, Ramsay. 30 16 8	
J. Smith, Esq. 10 0 0	Rev. J. Simmons and	
Misses Piper	Friends, Bluntis-	
Mrs. Cook	ham	20 3 6
E. Smith, Esq. 3 0 0	Collected by Mr.	
A. G. Brimley, Esq. 2 0 0	Johnstone, St. Ives 8 0 0	
Small sums	Friends at Mepal .. 2 4 0	
Sums under £2	H. Thompson, Esq. 2 2 0	
76 12 6	Rev. D. Pledge (3rd	
By Rev. J. Mirams, Chisill—	subscription) 1 4 0	
Rev. Dr. Lee, In-	Wm. Peckover, Esq. 2 2 0	
cumbent of Barley 1 0 0	Rev. C. Elven and	
Mrs. Lee, ditto	Friends, Bury St.	
Other sums	Edmunds	10 10 0
14 0 0	Rev. F. Tuckwell and	
By Mr. B. L. Green—	Friends, Union	
Mrs. Viney, Cam-	Chap., Manchester. 5 0 0	
berwell	Rev. A. R. Philips	
2 0 0	and Friends, Bur-	
A Friend, who wrote	well	2 10 0
to Mr. Ulph	W. G. Ashton, Esq. 5 0 0	
1 0 0	Rev. S. Kent and	
By Rev. J. Angus—	Friends, Biggles-	
J. Brown, Esq.,	wade	12 12 0
Oakland-lodge,	Rev. W. D. Honey	
Streatham	and Friends, Wel-	
5 0 0	lington	5 2 0
Geo. Edmonston, Esq. 2 0 0	And several sums	
W. B. Gurney, Esq. 5 0 0	from Clergymen	
By Rev. F. Trestrail—	and others, col-	
Mr. Marlborough .. 2 0 0	lected by Joseph	
Mrs. Marlborough .. 1 0 0	Beetles, Esq.	
By the Rev. F. Trestrail 1 1 0	By John Doulton, Jun., Esq.—	
By Rev. S. Green—	J. Hardcastle, Esq.,	
Mr. J. Hickson 2 0 0	Camberwell	5 0 0
Mrs. Aris	C. B. Cole, Esq.,	
2 0 0	Waterford	1 1 0
By Rev. R. Ashton—		
Rev. R. Ashton		
2 0 0		
R. Durant, Esq. 2 0 0		
Mrs. Perkins		
1 0 0		
S. Cadley, Esq. 1 0 0		
Mr. Ranyard		
1 0 0		
J. Moginie, Esq. 1 1 0		

TO LADIES.

The high and universal celebrity which

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

continues to maintain as an active, yet mild and soothing extirpator of all impurities of the Skin, is, during the period of Spring, most pleasingly evinced. This preparation, eminently balsamic, restorative, and invigorating, is equally distinguished for safety in application, as for unfailing efficacy in eradicating all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other outaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every toilet.

To ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe.

* Beware of spurious "KALYDOR" for sale, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of the genuine article. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and Sons, 30, Hatton-garden, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

It cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be steeped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

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